The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 5985. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

The Feeling in Berlin and London on the Eastern Difficulty.

"Panicky" Condition of the London Money Market.

England and Russia Firm But Open to Conviction.

A Pitched Battle in Progress Near Amiens, France.

Heavy Fighting Reported on the Loire Yesterday.

Distress in Sunderland, England, from an Iron Failure.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Russian Reply, and the Action of the British Cabinet—Probability that Russia does Not Wish War.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The *Times* says the adjournment of the Cabinet was in consideration of Russia's reply to the note from the British Government, and which reply is evident that Russia is not prepared to abide unequivocally by her original circular or to take instant action. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF does not wish war, but is averse to the withdrawal of the circular.

A Confident Peace Feeling in Berlin—The Reverse in London—Attitude of England and Russia—Measured Manifestation of Mr. Bright—Identity of Russian and German Interests—Austria and Italy.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—It is confidently believed here that the Eastern controversy will end without a rupture of peaceful relations. Russia and Prussia are equally averse to a Congress, which no Power, however, has yet proposed.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET PANICKY.

LONDON, Nov. 25—5 P. M.—The feeling in financial circles at this hour may fairly be called panicky. Consols and other securities, at the close of business, were generally lower; and while there is no corresponding advance in breadstuffs, much uneasiness pervades the entire business community. There is no doubt that the Russian Government is very firm in her demands relative to the provisions of the Paris treaty. The *Times*, in an editorial article this morning, intimates that Russia will be firm, without closing the door to negotiation—an attitude England will imitate.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

Mr. GLADSTONE was present at the Cabinet meeting today. It is rumored that JOHN BRIGHT has resigned his position as President of the Board of Trade.

INTERESTS OF RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA IDENTICAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25.—The Press of this city has been officially warned against supporting France or unfavorably criticising Germany, the interest of Russia being now identified with the latter.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 25.—In the Hungarian Diet, this afternoon, Baron VON BEUST, in reply to an inquiry in regard to the Eastern question, said he deemed it inexpedient to make any disclosures at present. The journals of this city, official and otherwise, are unanimous in their expressions of joy with the peaceful tenor of the Red Book, which has just made its appearance. They all applaud the firmness of the Austrian Government on the Eastern policy.

ITALY ARMING.

FLORENCE, Nov. 25.—The Italian artillery is to be increased at once.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Reported Pitched Battle in the North Yesterday—Another Encounter Near Meaux—The German Armies of the North Moving South—Confirmation of the Surrender of Thionville.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The *Echo du Nord*, this evening, believes a pitched battle is going on today near Amiens.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

LILLE, Nov. 25.—There has been fighting all day at Villers. Drotonneaux. Details of the battle have not yet come to hand. Neither the troops engaged nor the result are known here.

A FIGHT NEAR MEAUNES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The *Etoile Belge* has a letter dated Neuville, Nov. 24, reporting an engagement, on Wednesday, near Meaunes, in which the Germans were defeated, and suffered heavy loss.

ST. QUENTIN.

A party of Prussian dragoons on Wednesday entered St. Quentin for the purpose of stopping the railroad train, but their attempt was defeated by the French.

GERMANS CONCENTRATING.

The movements looking to the concentration of the German armies continue in the north of France. Large bodies of Prussians are marching south to take positions around Paris and near Orleans. Since the last dispatches were forwarded, the Germans, who have been operating around Rocroy, Rumigny and Mézières, have suddenly departed, going in the same direction.

AMIENS AND ROUEN.

Several Prussian divisions passed Soissons, going toward Amiens, early in the week, and others were to follow.

It is reported that Gen. MANTEUFFEL, leaving Amiens on the right, will march on Rouen. Gen. MANTEUFFEL's head-quarters are still at Compiègne. The Garden Mobiles from Amiens have been repulsed near Le Quesnel by the Prussians. The flight of the French was very disorderly.

SURRENDER OF THIONVILLE CONFIRMED.

The formal surrender of Thionville occurred this morning. The town had been burning since Tuesday last. [NOTE.—Thionville is seventeen miles north of Metz, in the Department of Moselle, near the Luxembourg border. It belonged to the French system of second-class fortifications. It was the last stronghold of the French in Lorraine.]

A Battle Believed to be in Progress Near Orleans—The Situation on the Loire—The Paris Forts Silent—Bourbaki Declines the New Command.

TOURS, Nov. 25.—Heavy cannonading was heard at Orleans all day, yesterday, in the direction of Artheuay, where an important engagement has doubtless occurred. It is reported that the engagement was favorable to the French, but nothing official has been received.

THE GERMAN FORCE—SKIRMISHING.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The *Times* this morning says that there are 200,000 Germans in the valley of the Loire. The Duke of MECKLENBURG is urging an immediate advance on the French Army of the Loire. Skirmishes have already occurred between the outposts of the armies at Neuville and Meung, in the Department of Loriet. The Prussians are reported to be near Vendome.

A dispatch from Versailles, via Berlin, received today, says the forts about Paris have been entirely silent for the past three days. The weather continues bad for military operations.

BOURBAKI.

Gen. BOURBAKI has written a note to the Government officials declining the command of the Eighteenth Corps.

Sailing of a Steamer Loaded with French Arms from England—Capture of French Cruisers—German War Appreciations.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The American steamship *Ontario* left Cowes, this morning, for Havre, convoyed by two French frigates. Her cargo consists of 16,000,000 cartridges, 20,000 breech-loading muskets, a large number of cannon and pistols and fifty-five cannon. These munitions are intended for the equipment of the Army of the Loire, whose movements, it is said, have been delayed by their non-arrival.

FRENCH CRUISERS.

A German ship, said to be the *Lord Brassfield*, has been captured off Deal by a French frigate. The German steamer *Deutschland* is still at anchor in Great Grimsby Harbor.

GERMAN WAR APPROPRIATION.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The Federal Parliament is asked to vote a supply of 100,000,000 thalers for the prosecution of the war to the end. The Berlin *Anzeiger* today says unless signs fail the end of the war is near at hand.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

An English Clergyman with Roman Tendencies—The Persian Convicts—Suspension of an Iron Firm—The Pope's Encyclical—Accouchement of the Duchess of Aosta.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The appeal of Rev. Mr. MACKNOCHIE from the sentence condemning him for alleged tendencies toward Roman Catholicism, has been decided against him....The City Council of Dublin petitions for the pardon of the Fenian convicts....ROBERT WRIGHT & Co., chain and anchor makers at Sunderland, have stopped. Much distress has resulted from the failure.... The Pope's Encyclical, which was recently printed at Geneva, has been posted in prominent places in Rome. One of the journals of the latter city, which reprinted the document, was promptly seized by the Italian authorities.... A son has just been born to the Duke of AOSTA.

WESTON'S WALK.

Failure to Make 400 Miles in Five Days—His Total Distance 320 Miles—Remarks by Prof. Doremus—Last Evening.

Yesterday witnessed the completion of Mr. WESTON's proposed feat of walking 400 miles inside of five consecutive days. When he stopped on Thursday evening he had concluded his 317th mile. He rose shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning after a fine sleep of about eight hours, and immediately ate a hearty breakfast, consisting of beefsteak, eggs, potatoes and coffee. His food was measured by young Dr. DOREMUS. It was reported that the medical and scientific gentlemen, under whose auspices he commenced the great walk, had given him morphine on retiring, in order to quiet his brain and to make him sleep, but this was ascertained to be wholly erroneous. It was announced on the very best authority that he had not had any liquor or other stimulant, or any narcotic, during his protracted and almost incessant tramp. He started on his last day's walk at 9:38 A. M., giving him fourteen hours and nineteen minutes in which to complete the 400 miles. It was deemed utterly impossible to accomplish the 183 miles which remained for him to walk in order to be successful in his arduous task.

The gallant young pedestrian appeared to have recovered his wonted sprightliness of movement, on making his appearance at the Rink, and was greeted with warm applause. He made several short stoppages during the day, but did not exhibit signs of any great fatigue. He ate very sparingly at dinner-time, but partook of a hearty meal for supper.

On his 307th mile, WESTON gave an exhibition of his extraordinary power of endurance by performing one circuit of the Rink in the unparalleled short time of 54 seconds. He also made two additional circuits in 57 seconds each, and made the mile in 3 minutes and 23 seconds. This was regarded as the fastest time of the entire walk. Toward evening WESTON was watched and was found to have lost five pounds since Monday, his weight on that day being 119 pounds. The Rink was quite largely attended by ladies and gentlemen, both on Monday and evening, and a large number stayed to witness the close of the walk. WESTON stopped at 12¾ precisely at the end of his 320th mile. Subsequently Prof. DOREMUS made a few remarks to the numerous spectators, in which he said that they had witnessed the termination of one of the grandest illustrations of the power of man on record, in ancient or modern history, since Adam was a little boy. He said Mr. WESTON had appeared before several prominent medical men of this City, and had proposed to them to undertake his extraordinary feat of endurance, and to submit himself to the most critical examination during the progress of the walk. The result had been of the most satisfactory kind, as showing the wear and tear caused on the human system by great exertion. Prof. DOREMUS said that WESTON had made the walk without overtaxing his power, and that he believed him to be capable of outwalking any man living in his present condition. He announced that WESTON had suffered considerable dizziness on account of the foul air and the tobacco smoke which filled the Rink. He said that some of the largest medical men had been utterly confounded at the great amount of oxygen which WESTON displayed during the closing hours of his walk. He mentioned that WESTON's medical friends had made careful observations of his respirations, the condition of his body, &c., for five days previous to the commencement of his exercise, and they had continued their scientific investigations during his walk, and proposed to watch him for the ensuing five days. It is expected that the investigations will derive peculiar interest as showing the amount of vital material he has consumed in his herculean exertions. Prof. DOREMUS then said that WESTON had not partaken of a single drop of alcoholic stimulus. He believed that his feat was calculated to offer a good example, and to prove the benefits of walking as an exercise. In conclusion, Prof. DOREMUS said that WESTON was able to walk 115 miles inside of twenty-four hours when in proper condition. He was sure that he had the pluck to undertake the task, and he knew that he had plenty of friends to back him. He wished to have it understood that the medical gentlemen who examined Mr. WESTON had not stimulated him in the exercise of his mental ability to walk; but, on the contrary, had advised him on one occasion to stop and obtain a few hours rest.

Mr. WESTON then made a short address, in which he thanked his friends for the kind encouragement they had given him.

The following table shows the number of miles he made yesterday, together with the time:

Miles.	M.	S.	Miles.	M.	S.
278	14	16	299	14	01
279	13	59	300		
280	14	08	301	14	11
281	13	23	302	13	27
282	13	2	20	303	1	30
283	14	21	304	11	39
284	14	27	305	12	39
285	13	29	306	14	27
286	14	27	307	2	25
287	13	54	2	22	308	1	6	42
288	13	24	309	13	07
289	12	11	310	14	07
290	11	59	311	15	15
291	14	04	312	11	53
292	13	3	24	313	1	5	45
293	12	52	314	13	13
294	12	39	315	13	54
295	12	50	316	14	46
296	13	29	317	12	56
297	13	12	4	2	318	1	6	39
298	13	19	319	13	24

Three persons were struck by bullets, the force of which was spent, near the target-shooting grounds, at the Rye Bridge, Paterson, on Thursday afternoon.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE ASPINWALL CABLE.

Communication Between Panama and Jamaica Complete—Message Sent From Panama to London.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—Though no official notification has been given of the event by the officers of the Panama and West India Telegraph Company, there is good authority for announcing that the telegraph cable between Jamaica and Aspinwall has been laid and that telegraphic communication with Panama is complete. It is understood that advices of to-day's date have been forwarded from Panama to London.

MEXICO AND PANAMA.

Heavy Snow Near Mexico—Floods—Railroad Submerged—A "Norther" at Panama.

PANAMA, Nov. 23, via HAVANA.—In consequence of heavy rains in the country near Punta Vieta, the railroad has been submerged to an extent of eight miles. The flood is now subsiding. A severe Norther has prevailed for five days. The *Arizona*, on the 19th, put her hawsers and put to sea.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Late Advices by the Panama Cable—Conspiracy in Lima—Revolutionary Movement in Bolivia.

PANAMA, Nov. 22, via HAVANA, Nov. 25.—News from Lima of the 14th inst. has been received. A conspiracy for an insurrection had been discovered, and the leaders punished. An intercepted letter from Ex-President PRADO, now at Valparaiso, to Senator DERAVIDES, implicated both. The Editor of *El Nacional* was accused of participation in the movement, and imprisoned. The store of JOHN BECHOLZ, at Callao, had been destroyed by fire. In Bolivia, on the 23d ult., a revolutionary movement, headed by Gen. RHUDOR, was attempted. He proclaimed himself President. Martial law has been declared in the State of Potosi. A fight is imminent between the Government forces and the Revolutionists.

The Brazilian Cabinet—Progress of the Argentine Revolution—Montevideo Threatened with Siege.

LISBON, Nov. 25.—The regular mail steamship from Rio Janeiro arrived here today, bringing dates from that city to the 8th inst. The news is generally unimportant. PEIXOTO, who had been tendered the war portfolio of Brazil, had declined it. The rebels in the Argentine Republic were apparently gaining ground. The siege of the City of Montevideo by the revolutionists was imminent.

CUBA.

Reception of the News of the Election of a King at Havana—A Favorable Sentiment—Customs Receipts.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—The news of the Duke of AOSTA's election to the Spanish throne was quietly but favorably received. The journals and public appear to be pleased with having a King. Captain-General DE RODAS, at the levee held on the occasion, made a speech, in which he said he was glad that the Spanish people had decided at last, and that the period of temporary rule had passed. He hoped the choice of the Cortes had fallen on a good King, whose reign would institute an era of prosperity and peace for Spain. The journals merely referred to the election the day after the reception of the news. The majority of the people here is composed of Monarchists. There are but a few Republicans. The Customs revenue of the past year, under the administration of Señor SANTOS, shows an increase of $6,000,000 over the last.

CHINA.

A More Pacific Tone—Effect of the French and English Attitude on Declaration to the Missionaries.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Later advices have been received from China. The news is more pacific. The firm attitude taken by England and France in the matter of the Tien-tsin massacre had had the effect to encourage the trading classes there, toward whom the natives had daily grown more insolent.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A Cotton Ship Ashore on Frying Pan Shoals—Prospects of Saving Her—A Schooner on the Shoals Also—Rescue of her Crew.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 25.—The ship *Persia*, of Bath, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, went ashore on Frying Pan Shoals, on Thursday morning. A strong southeast wind blowing this morning encouraged the hope that the vessel would be gotten off. Her cargo is estimated to be worth $280,000. A United States revenue cutter and two steam-tugs have gone to her assistance. The Captain says that the ships is so strained that, even if she gets off the Shoals, she will not be able to proceed on her voyage, but will have to put into some port for repairs.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 25—Evening.—The schooner *Alba*, from Jacksonville, Fla., for some Northern port, with a cargo of lumber, went ashore on Frying-pan Shoals on Wednesday at 11 P. M. The crew were rescued by the pilot-boat *Sarah* on Wednesday night. On Thursday the *Alba* floated off, and was picked up by the steam-ship *Zodiac* and towed to New-Inlet bar, where the tug *Old Dan* took her and towed her over the bar. She now lies water-logged, but salvanst some, and is in a dangerous condition. It is generally feared she will go to pieces. The ship *Persia* is still on Frying-pan Shoals. Her cargo consists of 3,200 bales of cotton. At last accounts a heavy gale prevailed off the coast.

WOMEN'S PEACE CONVENTION.

Speeches by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Mcdaniel, Mr. Cheney—Senator Wilson's Position—Preparations for the New-York Convention.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—A World's Peace Convention of Women assembled in Tremont Temple, this evening, with a good attendance. Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE presided, and addressed the Convention, giving her well-known views upon the subject of pacification of the world by the direct intervention of woman. She was followed by Mrs. EBEN D. CHENEY, who said it was no spirit of cowardice that had led to the Convention, for our own country was not threatened, and those who attended accepted war bravely, when it was forced upon them. They feared no indignities, knowing well the suffering that was caused by it. Even to this day, the effects of the late war were to be seen on every hand in the belligerent propensities of individuals. The abolition of national appeals to arms, she contended, would follow naturally the abolition of such appeals to sustain the code of honor among individuals. To love your own nation, and to hate all other nations not in perfect harmony with yours, had been for centuries the universal rule of public sentiment. But peace advocates were now seeking to awaken an international sentiment that would agree to arbitration for the settlement of grievances. This principle was now coming in vogue between the employers and employes. There was no reason why the endeavors of women to allay suffering on the battle-field should not be carried further, and aid in the prevention of the causes of the suffering. The mothers who furnished the victims of war had a right to be heard. At the close of Mrs. CHENEY'S address, Hon. HENRY WILSON, United States Senator from Massachusetts, entered the Temple, and was urged to take a seat on the platform. This he declined to do, and then remarked that, if anything could be done by men or women to conduce to public interest that would bring to a close the present wicked war in Europe he would be glad of it. Mrs. HOWE having previously suggested the appointment of a committee to act with similar committees in other cities to further the interests of the Peace York General Convention, to be held on the 2d of December, Mr. WILSON closed by moving the appointment of Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, Mrs. EDNAH D. CHENEY and Mrs. LYDIA MARIA CHILD as such Committee, with power to add to their number. The question was put by Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, and was carried by a unanimous vote. The Convention was then adjourned.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Meeting of the Association at Cleveland—Election of Gen. Rosecrans as President—Gen. Thomas' Claim to be Next President and Elected to Succeed Rosecrans Adopted.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 25.—The meeting was called to order by Gen. ROSECRANS. The report of the Treasurer was referred, yesterday, to an auditing committee, and was accepted. The report of the Commission on the nomination of officers was then read. It recommended that the office of President be left vacant this year, and that Gen. ROSECRANS be made First Vice-President for the ensuing year, with this alternative, that if it be considered necessary to elect a President, he be the choice of the Society. A long discussion then ensued on the point that there was no authority in the constitution for the election of a ranking Vice-President. Gen. PALMER thought the Vice-President should be dispensed with, and that the duties of President be discharged by the First Vice-President. Gen. ROSECRANS withdrew from the chair temporarily in favor of Gen. KIMBALL, stating that he could not, with propriety, occupy it in connection with the duties of the office of Gen. GARFIELD was then in favor of filling the vacancy. Gen. WARD's motion that the Society proceed to the election of a President was renewed and carried.

The report of the Nominating Committee was adopted, and the following officers were declared duly elected: For President, Gen. THOMAS; for Vice-President, Gen. J. D. COX, of Ohio; Gen. WILLIAM HAZLETT, of Illinois; Gen. ROBERT ALLEN, of Kentucky; Capt. J. F. ANDERSON, of Tennessee; Gen. W. L. ELKINS, of Indiana; Gen. Joseph HOOKER, of New-York; Gen. T. H. LOWE, of Iowa; Gen. G. W. KENNEY, of Missouri; Gen. ——— CLARK, of Kansas; Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE, of District of Columbia; Gen. F. H. SMITH, of Illinois; Gen. VANCLEVE, of Pennsylvania; Col. H. M. ——— of Nebraska; Col. ——— of Wisconsin; ——— of Missouri; Col. Chas. VAN SANTVOORD, of New-York.

Corresponding Secretary—Col. H. M. CIST.
Recording Secretary—Col. JOHN W. STOCK.
Treasurer—Col. ———.

St. Louis and Detroit were chosen as places for holding the next meeting, and it was decided to hold it at Detroit on the 14th and 15th of November next.

MEMORY OF GEN. THOMAS.

Gen. CRAFT, of the Committee appointed on Thursday to report a plan to pay some fitting tribute to the memory of Gen. THOMAS, reported the following:

On the 28th of March, 1870, Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS died at his home in this city, and the Army of the Cumberland, full of his fame with all his heroism on. He quietly returned to God who gave it, and the name of the great soldier and Christian will be a household word in the land of his deeds, and a memory of unspeakable love to his comrades. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is vain to attempt by words to express our love for or to describe the grief which pervades the hearts of the members of this Society.

Resolved, That the business of this Society be dropped in recognition, and that an appropriate memorial be prepared upon the first Thursday in November, 1871.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee should be charged with the duty of making arrangements for such memorial meeting, and that a Committee be appointed to arrange some suitable method to procure the necessary funds, and to provide a design, specifications and estimates thereof, and to report at the next meeting.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Society cause a copy of these resolutions to be engrossed, signed and attested by the officers of this Society, and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Gen. PALMER delivered the regular annual oration at 3 o'clock. The audience was large, and he was frequently applauded. In the evening a grand banquet was given by the Central Rink.

THE HAIL.

Excessive Clemency in Massachusetts—A $300,000 Fire in Boston—Libel Suit in Portland, Me.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Gov. CLAFLIN has pardoned FARRELL and MCLAIN, who, in 1868, were convicted of robbery and sentenced each to twenty-five years in the State Prison....The building No. 161 Washington-street was damaged by fire, last night, and the occupants suffered seriously in the loss of goods. Among the losers are CHRISTOPHER KIMBALL, hair-worker; W. P. HOSMER, window-shade and curtain fixtures; BROWN, PUDDEFF & Co., millinery goods; and BRADIGAN & Co., cloths. The loss is from $15,000 to $20,000.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 25.—GEORGE GIFFORD, editor of the *Press*, has brought a suit against JOHN M. ADAMS, editor of the *Argus*, for defamation of character, laying the damages at $10,000, and has put a keeper into the *Argus* office.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A Madman Attacks Priests in a College in Cincinnati with a Hatchet and Knife—Several Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—A man named ANTHONY HOAF, manifestly suffering from partial insanity, entered St. Xavier Catholic College today, armed with a hatchet and long knife, saying the Jesuits were getting too much power in this country and he wanted to die for Jesus, and created great consternation by attacking the priests. Father O'NEIL was cut on the left arm in a painful, though not dangerous manner, and a number of other priests received slight injuries before the man was arrested.

Burglaries in Rochester—Fatal Railroad Accident—Accidentally Shot.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 25.—There were half a dozen burglaries in this city last night.... A man named TOM BALDWIN, of Pittsford, was killed at the Central Railroad Depot, last evening, by jumping from the cars....A man, supposed to be JOHN ESSRICK, of Dansville, jumped from the express train, near Post Byron, last night, and was killed....A man named HEACH was accidentally shot, but not killed, at a chicken-shooting match, just outside the city, yesterday.

Fire in Elmira, N. Y.—Loss, $40,000.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The entire contents of L. BUSH's auction-store, No. 126 Water-street, were burned on Thursday evening. Insurance, $9,000. The stores adjoining were more or less injured. Mrs. HAGADORN, milliner, and J. JACOBS, clothier, were the principal sufferers. The entire loss is between $30,000 and $40,000.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 25.—Hon. H. K. WILCOX, a prominent lawyer and a useful and highly-esteemed resident of this city, died this afternoon, aged forty-nine years. Mr. WILCOX had twice represented Hartford in the Lower House of the Legislature, and once he represented the First District in the State Senate. In politics he was a staunch Republican.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Argument was opened today in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted in the case of HAYLOR, convicted of the murder of MARY MOREHAD.

STAUNTON, Va., Nov. 25.—A snow-storm has continued here all day.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—A special from Peoria, says that Hon. E. N. STEVENS, just elected to Congress from the Fifth District, is dying.

THE IMMIGRANT CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Convention's Committee in Chicago—Draft of a Memorial to Congress.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The Committee appointed by the National Immigration Convention, at Indianapolis, to memorialize Congress, met at the Sherman House, in this city, today. The resolutions presented to the Convention were taken up, and the following was then drafted:

In regard to the first two resolutions, your Committee would present to your honorable bodies that the Convention which represented numerous delegates from every State in the Union, and one Territory of the Union, and that it was composed to a great measure of men who had given much of their time and attention to this country and its interests, and that your Committee, therefore, feel that in placing before you the views of the Convention, they are placing before you the views of the people. Your Committee believe that as great an evil exists now in the land from the want of proper transportation to this country as existed in the South before the war from the want of immigration to the South. Your Committee believe that the great number of immigrants landing on the Atlantic coast, and their distribution to the Western and South-western States, are retarded by many things, such as exacting that each one shall carry with him a certain amount of money, that they are subjected to many delays, such as requiring that each one shall have a certificate where one was born, that they are compelled to pay exorbitant charges for railroad transportation, which is the true source of most of the immigrant suffering in the country. As I close to catch the mail, the Convention is still in session, and Mr. FROST, of Nebraska, is vigorously denouncing the stimulus-tration as Uncle Gordon.

THE COMPLAINTS AGAINST NEW-YORK.

In this discussion, further than the protest by Mr. HUSTED against the nativeness of the Journal of the New-York delegation, the hostile spirit of the Convention was evident. Nearly all of the New-York delegation were openly hostile to them and to their State, and they wisely refrained from meeting vague charges which no one offered to substantiate, and to repel denunciation, plainly inspired by prejudice. Mr. HUCKLE, of the German Society of Pennsylvania, made a protracted demand for the appointment of these reckless complaints against the seaboard States. Perhaps we shall have them to-morrow. As things look there is very little doubt that the Convention will agree on a memorial to Congress Federal in its character. It is noticeable, however, that much of the German influence is strongly in favor of the New-York Commission. They have learned by practical experience to appreciate its benefits.

CADOG.

HAYTI.

Official Visit of Minister Bassett to President Sager—Relations with the United States Government—Preparations for a Naval Attack upon Fortune-Prince.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Friday, Nov. 11, 1870.

United States Minister BASSETT, having recently after his return, called on President SAGER. At the interview the latter said that it was one of the greatest wishes of his life to see a continuance of the friendly relations between his and the United States Governments, and the intercourse between the two countries yet largely developed. He hoped that the revenue, which was becoming more buoyant, would allow certain modifications to be made in the Customs tariff, which would increase commerce with the United States and operate favorably in the interest of both Republics. Mr. BASSETT, in reply, said he felt pleased to echo the expression of good feeling toward the Haytien nation which President GRANT had so lately expressed to him. After the interview an elegant luncheon was given in honor of Mr. BASSETT, and on the following Sunday, after the review of the troops outside the town, the President, according to his custom, proceeded to the house of Mr. BASSETT, accompanied by all the troops, and headed by bands of music, returned his visit, accompanied by his staff of officers all in full uniform.

RESULT OF PEACE.

The country is perfectly tranquil, the coffee harvest has been very plentiful, and large shipments are taking place in consequence. While peace prevails business always flourishes, and it is hoped that the civil dissensions which have existed so long here are now at an end. But there is already a report that the Salnavists on the Dominican frontier are in league with parties in St. Thomas, and that vessels are being fitted out at that port to make an attack upon that town very shortly. The Government vessels are placed in a line of defense in case the report should prove to be correct.

THE SUMNER TESTIMONIAL.

The subscription to the Sumner testimonial is assuming substantial form, and will amount to a large sum. All classes are largely contributing, from the President down to the humblest, who gives his mite to this fund. Mr. SUMNER's efforts in frustrating the annexation scheme are remembered here with no little feelings of gratitude.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night at 11:35 o'clock:

A dreadful accident occurred at the Van-Demark mill at Stonyville, near Rock Falls, on Tuesday afternoon, whereby ISAAC DAVIS, foreman and miller, lost his life. It seems that something was wrong about the machinery, and Mr. DAVIS went down to see about it. The men went busily at work, when suddenly they heard a great jar of the machinery and saw one of the stones lifted out of its bed. The machinery was immediately stopped. On calling to Mr. DAVIS no answer was received, and Mr. [illegible] went down into the pit, where he saw the dead body. It had passed through the gearing between the large cast-wheel and pinion running the stone, and lay at the bottom of the hunk. DAVIS had on a heavy frock-coat, which, undoubtedly, from the position of the body, was caught just below the water, drawing in the body near the hip, passing over the lower part of the body to the right leg, and following that and crushing it to the bone.

THE LIBERAL CLUB.

Lectures on Industrial Exhibitions, and New-York as a Permanent Centre for Them.

The Liberal Club held its usual weekly meeting at Plimpton Hall, last evening. Mr. D. T. GARDNER, Secretary of the Club, read a paper on "Industrial Exhibitions, and New-York as a Permanent Centre." He commenced by saying that the subject was one of deep interest to our citizens, affecting them as it does in an artistic, scientific, social, economic, and moral sense. The object of expositions is to spread before a people the works of industry of many nations, and by a general competition glean such information as may tend to improve those who compete, and those who come merely to observe. These expositions stimulated the inventive genius of a people. The lecturer glanced at the rise of expositions and directed attention to the real need of a perpetual form of exhibition in this City. Expositions are great moral teachers; Europe has been taught many lessons in industry by China, India and Japan. Expositions of industry teach us that we owe our entire advancement in art, science, and industry to the combined co-operation of the race which has preceded us. The lecturer urged the necessity of "object teaching" on a comprehensive scale, and alluded to the various exhibitions held in Europe and America from 1756 to the present time. He next proceeded to speak of the Industrial Exhibition edifice which it is proposed to erect in this City, between Ninety-third and One Hundred and Second streets and Third and Fourth avenues, forming an area of about twenty-three acres. Alluding to the rapid increase in the population of New-York, he argued that here must be the heart of a mighty nation, here must be gathered the greatest wealth, virtue, intelligence and power. He next adverted to the suffering, disease and crime to be found in New-York, and read an extract from the report of the Council of Hygiene and Public Health upon the Sanitary Condition of the Fifth Ward, giving a description of a tenement-house, situated in Mulberry-street, which contained fifty-nine families, in all 218 persons, and in which the rate of mortality was one in twenty-one. He referred to this subject, as the fearful death-rate of this City is owing to the great ignorance and unclean habits prevailing in some quarters of the City, things which he believed education will remove, and which the charitable institutions really though unintentionally foster. When these wretched men and women, who bend together into the haunts of vice and crime, are given to understand that idleness, demands of charity, consider that the indiscriminate production of children, without any means for their support, is a crime; when no asylums are within reach, and the wretched offspring are thrown back upon their guilty parents, theft and then only will they be driven to labor. Then will crime rapidly decrease, and made to feel that a life of idleness and of crime will not be encouraged. Poverty, among this class, is mainly the result of the passions and unholy desires of irresponsible parties entering into the most sacred of all states, without the slightest idea of the future, with no care for to-morrow, and trusting to good luck, to the aid and full purses of the wealthy to take care of their offspring. All this was the result of deep-seated ignorance. Education is the true panacea for this state of things.

If New-York can succeed in establishing such an enterprise as a perfect, scientific, artistic exhibition, it will be a perfect success, immense results will accrue therefrom. When nature and art shall combine to please, instruct and elevate the people, then will ignorance and vice commence to decline, and our people increase, slowly perhaps, but none the less surely, in virtue. He indorsed the scheme, as he thought good would flow from it.

Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY supported the proposed scheme of an industrial exhibition—first, on the ground that it would pay, and secondly, for the good it would effect. Several other speakers having addressed the meeting, and Mr. GARDNER having replied, the Club adjourned.

The Tammany Ring and its Assets.

The New-York correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, referring to the fact that the Tweedites never give away an office without exacting distinct services for it, says:

"This principle has always been the cardinal secret of Tammany's success, and is today more powerful and respected than ever. The Tammany officials, from TWEED, the greatest, down to NELSON W. YOUNG, the least, who sold out his working men and laid aside his hate to the Tweed Ring, at its bidding, have all gained and retain their places by virtue of the law, and the last election proved how thoroughly and faithfully it is obeyed. All of the Tammany Congressmen and the delegation of the City is a unit, have at different times of their political career been opposed to the organization, but as their following became stronger and more numerous propositions for union were exchanged. Tammany bought up its opponents, and the political bargain was closed with as little difficulty and in as definite terms as an ordinary mercantile transaction. A political aspirant in New-York or Kings is a man of his acquaintances and neighbors of the same Ward into a Tweed, Brennan, or O'Brien Association, and when election day approaches, simply bargains with his patron, or some other of the ruling powers, to deliver him so many votes, receiving in return the promise either of an appointment to one of the countless number of positions in the gift of the City Government, the abatement of a tax or assessment if he has any real estate subject to the plunder of the Ring, or the promise of a nomination next year, to some office in the nominal gift of his constituents. Tammany says where its promises with fidelity worthy a better cause, and a bold, pushing, unscrupulous man, like TWEED, finds his promotion easy, direct and certain. Ten years ago TWEED himself, the Grand Sachem, was a poor chair-maker in the Seventh Ward, and not to long ago as that truthful GARVEY, who pulled a pistol beside one of the diamonds of the lately gave such a dazzling description, was a plasterer on Third-avenue, paying with the greatest difficulty the interest on a small mortgage on his shop and tenement. Sheriff O'BRIEN is pre-eminently a man of the people, and has risen from the ranks of his party by virtue of the other, with as little difficulty as his own personal suffrage. O'BRIEN has his followers under such perfect discipline that Tammany has to put up with a good deal from him, though the last that the Ring, under the auspices of the City, allow very heavily in addition to O'BRIEN's $40,000 a year the sum reported—on account of fees, perquisites and other plunder accruing from his office, furnishes them with a salutary check on his erratic course. This large amount of 'back pay' due O'BRIEN, more than anything else, kept him within possible bounds during the last campaign, and deprived the Young Democracy of its strongest pillar."

The Chicago Academy of Design—Reception and Address—Its Establishment.

From the Chicago Times, Nov. 25.

In contemplating the large and elegant building to which the Chicago Academy of Design has attained, after a brief existence of some three or four years; the complete occupancy of some twenty commodious studios; the lecture-room and gallery, the latter filled with an extensive collection of new paintings, many of which are exceptionally beautiful; the general interest manifested in the representation of Chicago's wealth, intelligence and social brilliancy at the late reception—the natural pride in all this is measurably lessened when the circumstance that the whole art history of Chicago is scarcely more than ten years old. The great results accomplished within so short a time attest a degree of culture which is far above and beyond the influences of mere commercial prosperity. It seems to be pretty well decided that the Eastern summer collection of pictures by the square yard can no longer find an attractive market in Chicago, but that our people have developed an art taste which will henceforth demand and receive a proper appreciation from artists and art centres elsewhere. The Academy in its present location is a handsome addition to the many handsome structures in the same neighborhood. It has been located in a building which, though originally dedicated to art, has, for the past year or two, been prostituted to the basest uses that can be made of a public edifice. The academy has suffered worse than cleanliness in the halls, and lately gave such a dazzling description, was a plasterer on Third-avenue, paying with the greatest difficulty the interest on a small mortgage on his shop and tenement. Sheriff O'BRIEN is pre-eminently "a man of the people," and has risen from the ranks of his party by virtue of the other, with as little difficulty as his own personal suffrage. O'BRIEN has his followers under such perfect discipline that Tammany has to put up with a good deal from him, though the last that the Ring, under the auspices of the City, allow very heavily in addition to O'BRIEN's $40,000 a year the sum reported—on account of fees, perquisites and other plunder accruing from his office, furnishes them with a salutary check on his erratic course. This large amount of 'back pay' due O'BRIEN, more than anything else, kept him within possible bounds during the last campaign, and deprived the Young Democracy of its strongest pillar."

The Chicago Academy of Design—Reception and Address—Its Establishment.

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In contemplating the large and elegant building to which

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE

Paris Bankers—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A cable dispatch to a morning paper states on the authority of a correspondent that certain bankers in Paris, having American connections, have suspended payment since the siege, and among them names MUNROE & Co. We beg to say that MUNROE & Co. have paid every draft upon them presented in Paris, and have also paid and are paying every acceptance and obligation of every kind at maturity, in Paris, or at their London office, No. 54 Clement's Lane, E. C. By allowing this correction to appear in your columns you will oblige

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN MUNROE & Co.

OFFICE OF JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Weather Reports.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you not give us the United States Meteorological Record, which you publish so well, more regularly? For two days I have missed it from your columns, and have had to purchase another paper to find it. I know many like myself have been disappointed.

A CONSTANT READER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 24, 1870.

[We publish these reports as often as they reach us, and without any delay. Sometimes they are not forwarded from Washington, and then it is not our fault that they are not published.]

Our Representatives at the Legislature.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks upon the state of our next Assembly being equally divided between Republicans and Democrats, suggests that the number of members should be much greater and always of an odd number.

The Senate, also, is much too small, making the duties of members too arduous, and tending to long sessions. I think of no State, according to population, with so small a popular representation in both Houses as New-York. We ought to have the numbers nearly doubled, in which case the districts would be smaller and the people better represented. The lower parts of New-York and Brooklyn outnumber the better portions of the City, and consequently a large and important class of the people is unrepresented. New-York and Kings Counties are represented only by one member from all the Republican voters.

Again, so small a number and so small majorities in each body, at every session, invite too much bribing and log-rolling. How much less there would be if our Assembly was as large as Massachusetts, or even Connecticut, the Nutmeg State.

I hope these suggestions may lead to your further consideration of the subject. VINDEX.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 24, 1870.

A Very Reasonable Protest.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a member of the Mercantile Library, locked out on Thanksgiving DAY, and in behalf of the large number of single young men occupying furnished rooms and taking their meals out, I wish to enter a protest against the closing of the public libraries and reading-rooms on the days this class most need the use of them, that is, the holidays. It bears particularly hard on them during the cold season. Too poor to have a fire, with no place of resort from their cold, cheerless rooms, except the cigar-stores, barrooms, &c., they look with positive dread on the appearance of those days that are to others a source of so much joy. I have no desire to deprive the employes of these places of their right to enjoy the holidays. I believe they can be kept open on such occasions without restricting the enjoyments of any one. The managers can easily get others to take the places of those that want to be excused. Let the Press keep hammering away at the subject, and those that have the power will soon be forced to yield this simple act of justice to a large class.

POOR CLERK.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Political Roll.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES of this morning says, editorially:

"In his melodious descent upon bell-posts, EDGAR ALLAN POE, it may be remembered, omitted to notice what may be termed, the bell-post, whose hideous clang is all too familiar about election times," &c., &c.

Some time ago I remedied that deficiency by adding the following stanza to the poem in question:

Hear the wagon with its bell—
Hear the bell!
What a world of devilish cunning as foretell!
And it makes the blood run cold,
As by it we are told
Of Hoffman's great effort for the *Ring*.
For in its every peal
It has the ring of steal,
As I sing.
And we must mind the faces
While the Democratic aces
All are ground,
And the direst of fates
Applied to in the streets
Passing round.
They who bring it out streak
Are neither fish nor flesh—
They're the devil.
'Tis a Copperhead who tells
In that wagon as it rolls.
Hear him howl
To the banging and the clanging of the bell, bell, bell;
To the jamming and the slamming of the bell.

GENTLE CLARENCE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1870.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

More Japanese Students Coming—Honors Paid Mr. Seward—The Troubles at Tien-Tsin.

By the arrival of the Pacific mail steamer *China* at San Francisco, we have advices from Hong Kong to Oct. 12, and from Yokohama to the 23d. Among the passengers were twelve Japanese young men, apparently from eighteen to twenty-five years old, who belong to some of the aristocratic families of Japan, and have left their home for the purpose of attending American and European educational institutions. Col. STEWART, American Consul at Hiogo and Osaka, had charge of the party, he being on leave of absence. We give below such items of news from China and Japan as were not forwarded by telegraph from San Francisco:

CHINA.

Uneasiness prevailed among the foreigners, but the excitement relative to the Tien-Tsin massacre had materially subsided. The Shanghai *Newsletter*, in its summary for the month, says:

"The threatening attitude assumed by the number of soldiers in and about Tien-Tsin, a large number of troops are said to have been ordered down from Mongolia, has, action, however, does not necessarily have any bearing on matters at this place. The authorities at Pungchow have invited and urge the missionaries to return to their posts. They have not yet complied with the request, and one of their members, Dr. NEVIUS, has gone to Shanghai. The presence at Shanghai of the *Colorado*, with the popular and justice-loving Admiral ROGERS, will enable Dr. NEVIUS to more readily determine the course to be taken by his people before the Winter sets in and navigation gets obstructed by the ice. The Imperial Commissioner, LI-HUNG-CHANG, arrived at Tien-Tsin on the 20th of September. He put the Chefoo and Che-hsien on examination for their conduct at the time of the massacre, and also treated as prisoners to the Board of Punishments at Pekin. He then proceeded with the examination of those who had been arrested as culprits. He, it is said, will send them all to the capital to be dealt with by the Board of Punishments."

The *Newsletter* American papers severely upon Minister LOW, saying that he has utterly failed to appreciate the importance of late events in China, and must have failed to keep his Government properly informed on the subject.

A Catholic chapel at Wuchang, near the Poyang Lake, forty miles from Kinkiang, was destroyed by the Chinese on the 16th ult. Hong Kong suffered very severely from a typhoon on the 26th of September.

The Shanghai *Newsletter*, of the 12th of October, has the following item of news:

"The United States steamer *Colorado*, Captain GEORGE H. COOPER, the flag-ship of the Asiatic Squadron, under command of Rear-Admiral JOHN ROGERS, arrived at Woosung on the 14th ultimo from Hong Kong. The *Colorado's* excessive draft of water has prevented her from coming up to Shanghai. The presence of the *Colorado* and the *Benicia* at the port of Shanghai has given great satisfaction to all Americans, as well as foreigners generally, at this critical epoch in Chinese affairs. The United States steam-ship *Benicia* has moved down to Woosung, at which place Admiral ROGERS intends a court-martial in the case of a collision of the *Benicia* with a merchant vessel, while at Rio de Janeiro. The United States steam-ship *Alaska* has arrived at Hong Kong, and may be expected here hourly. Both the *Alaska* and *Benicia* will likely remain on this station pending the political troubles in China. The United States steaming *Palos* has reported her arrival at Singapore, and will come up here to be used as the Admiral's dispatch boat."

Consul-General GEORGE F. SEWARD arrived out, and was received at Shanghai by the residents at a complimentary banquet.

JAPAN.

Ex-Secretary SEWARD was received in Japan with great cordiality. On the 8th of October the Mikado granted him an audience, of which the Japan *Herald* says:

Mr. SEWARD'S audience of the Mikado, on the 8th, was a special instance of his adoption of foreign usage, and the reception afforded that statesman and the American Minister, was one which must have been as gratifying to the former as it was honorable to the national ruler. His Majesty having granted the private audience on the American Minister's request, Mr. SEWARD, Mr. DE LONG, and Col. SHEPPARD proceeded to the castle, where they were awaited by the Ministers of State, and conducted through the garden to a pavilion, wherein refreshments were provided. On the Mikado expressing his readiness to receive the visitors, they left, accompanied by various heads of public departments, and were escorted to a very beautiful summer-house in the grounds, in a small room in which His Majesty was seated on a chair, behind which stood two high officers of state, armed Mr. SEWARD, Mr. DE LONG with mounted, Minister, and after conversing with them for about twenty minutes, during which Mr. SEWARD delivered the letters of introduction from the President of the United States, addressed to His Majesty, after the reception was terminated. His Majesty's manner was most cordial throughout, and by his dignified and courteous reception of his distinguished visitors will no doubt establish the favorable impression of His Majesty already entertained in the United States and in Europe.

The Government appears determined to put down, if possible, the growing practice of opium-smoking. At Osaka and Hiogo, where the habit is spreading to the Chinese, notice has been notified that any one found smoking will be deported.

Another report says that a rebellion has broken out in the Province of Bizen. The insurgents have made a Miya of Hashimoto at Umi, their headquarters. Their chief is a Daimio called KAWA KAMI, and the second in command is FUNUMARU. They also are said to occupy all the inland pass about Hime Shima, and are plundering and destroying all the junks that come in their way. It is said that Okayama, Hotsawa Yamada and Fukuyama troops have been sent to put them down.

The Prussian and French Consuls at Kanagawa had a rupture on account of the warlike conduct of the French Admiral, who had taken it on himself to compel vessels entering the harbor to show their colors. Both parties appealed to their respective Ministers, as an invasion of territorial sovereignty by the use of force, or even gallantry, seemed imminent.

Capt. SCOTT, of the British bark *Akbola*, reports his vessel, steaming to Odawara Bay, where she was driven on shore during the gale of the 3d inst. The vessel is now on the beach, and will be got off at high water. She appears to have leaked seriously down to coast, being especially destructive to saltpeter. On the 26th of September, the Japanese schooner Yokohama, having the *Mary Miller* dismasted in tow, and having taken her to a berth, again went out. The Mercury is reported dismasted off Kanosaki, and the British schooner *Zephyr*, wrecked in Odawara Bay. It is supposed that the Captain and crew are safe.

It is reported that an Imperial decree has gone forth that all the Daimios are again to take up their residence in Yeddo, as in the old Tokugawa times. The people of Yeddo are rejoicing, and they are again in hope of having a return of the old prosperous period.

CURRENT NOTES.

FOUR prisoners, confined at the Terre Haute (Indiana) Jail, succeeded in escaping the other night.

Col. ROBERT C. FORSYTH, brother of the editor of the Mobile *Register*, and at one time a journalist himself, died suddenly a few days ago of kidney disease.

Hon. JOHN HOPKINS CLARKE died a few days since at Providence, R. I. He was a native of Elizabethtown, N. J., but had been a prominent citizen of Rhode Island for many years.

It is said that Mr. F. L. FOWLER, of Windsor, Canada, has been instructed by the Ottawa Government to make a survey of the St. Clair Flats Canal, with the view of determining its possible location.

The latest sensation at Jacksonville, Ill., has been occasioned by the matching of a boat against a St. Louis rigger for $500. The race is to come off on the 30th inst. and we suppose to draw a large audience.

A man named MOCAUDIER, who had been arrested as a counterfeiter at Cincinnati, a short time since, managed to slip a clean pair of heels to his captors, and it is now broadly hinted that they "winked" at his escape in consideration of the sum of $1,100.

TONY RAFF, a citizen of New-Orleans, who had one of his limbs crushed by a car of the New-Orleans and Carlton Railroad Company, as he alleges, through the negligence of the driver, has commenced a suit for $100,000 damages.

The Grand Rapids, Michigan *Eagle* heads a movement in favor of giving VANDERPOOL a third trial as soon as possible, but denying him the privilege of bail. The editor denounces the prisoner's counsel for their attempt to win by persistent efforts to defeat the ends of justice.

The stockholders of the Baltimore Gas-light Company, who voted for a sale of the concern to Brooklyn capitalists, have not paid much attention to the protests of the newspapers of that city. During the past few days they have been quietly engaged in making the necessary assignments to the buyers.

It seems that the patience of the citizens of Los Angeles, Cal., has been tried so severely of late, by the acquittal of men charged with robbery and murder, that they are about to organize vigilance committees, with the view of settling matters according to their own ideas of justice.

The ministers of some of the Southern churches do not appear to take kindly to the proposition to collect money for the erection of a monument to the late ROBERT E. LEE. It is said that two clergymen of Fredericksburg, Va., declined to accede to the request on the ground that "it was secular in its nature," and could not, therefore, be entertained.

Quite a lively war has lately been going on between the Overmen and Caledonian Mining Companies of Nevada, in consequence of a dispute about some eighty feet of ground which had been taken possession of by the Caledonians. On the 15th inst. both gangs of miners met in a shaft, and had a hand-to-hand encounter, which resulted in the Caledonians being rather badly worsted.

The superintendent of a Boston railroad, who was lately "interviewed," declares that it is almost impossible to prevent men and women from committing suicide by throwing themselves before locomotives. "We tried the experiment once," says the Superintendent, "but it required a large extra force of watchmen to remove the obstructions put upon the rails in fortifications and had to be given up."

Hon. HOWARD HAWES, of San Francisco, recently conveyed, by a deed of trust, a lot of land in that city, valued at $150,000, upon which to erect a building to be known as the Chamber of Industry. The object of the institution is to prevent waste by promoting industry and protecting labor. Strangers will be furnished with suitable employment, and there will be a hall in which workmen may assemble to hear lectures and read newspapers. The land is to be leased to responsible parties until it has produced sufficient funds to meet the expense of putting up the buildings.

In his charge to the Grand Jury at New-Orleans, recently, Judge ABELL spoke quite feelingly of the worthless classes. "There is yet another matter," says the Judge "to which I deem it proper to call your attention, which I deem of vital interest to the State and the people and quiet of the city—I mean Cockfighting, and which I trust you will press upon the consideration of the coming Legislature. It is the large number of idle, dissolute, debauched and disorderly persons that infest our city. No city on this continent, if not on the globe, can show such a number of gamblers, roughs, rowdies, sneak-thieves, sneak-walkers, rascals and thieves, in proportion to the population as the City of New-Orleans."

POTTER PALMER, the sitewart of Chicago, who was married some time since to one of the prettiest belles of that city, is at present travelling through Europe picking up ideas to be used in the erection of his grand hotel, the foundation of which has already been established on Wabash-avenue, Chicago. In a letter recently mailed by him from Florence, he says: "I have had a great opportunity since my arrival in Europe to improve my tastes æsthetically, and am collecting all the ideas possible to combine in the hotel. Paris exceeds any city in the world in architecture—Vienna next. London is very deficient. Venice has one church which, though of medium size, excels any building in the world. Its interior is entirely of the finest marble. Florence cannot boast of any beautiful buildings externally, but of some very beautiful interiors. I have made and am making a very large collection of photographs of the finest buildings in Europe, which I shall give all our architects an opportunity of examining on my return to enable them to avail themselves of such advantages as may exist in our city, for which I feel an increasing pride."

THE FISHERIES.

The Dominion Fishery Laws—Wanton Seizure of an American Schooner.

From the Yarmouth Register.

Schooner *Granada*, of Provincetown, was seized, a few days since, by the British cutter *Sir J.*, Capt. TOBEY, while lying peacefully at anchor in the harbor of Port Hood, Nova Scotia. Regularly licensed, having a crew of nine fishermen, and fitted and equipped for the Marquedoland cod and herring fisheries, she was passing the usual route and bound for her destination. She had passed through the Gut of Canso, and not liking the appearance of the weather for that night Capt. REYNOLDS ran her into Port Hood harbor and anchored. He had been at anchor about an hour when the officer and crew of the cutter boarded the *Granada*, and, after some examination, Capt. TOBEY informed Capt. REYNOLDS that he should take charge of his vessel. In that he should take charge of his vessel. vain was to a demand for the cause, Capt. REYNOLDS was told that he, Capt. TOBEY, concluded that there was too much provision on board for a two months' fish voyage, and that he had found no "clearance papers." Upon a direct question was insolently taken in charge by the cutter's crew. When thus seized, the schooner's crew had not landed nor had attempted so land at the port, nor had there been any communication with the port, nor had there been any communication with the port, nor had there been any communication with

PUBLIC WORKS.

Award of Large Contracts for Street Paving and Other Jobs.

The following contracts for laying street pavements, curbstoning, sewers, &c., were awarded yesterday by the Department of Public Works:

For paving Eighty-first street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, with Belgian pavement, to JOHN R. DEVLIN, as follows, viz:

Seventy-sixth street, from Clark-street to Hudson-street, with Belgian pavement, to M. REYNOLDS, at $6,000, thirty days.

Forty-third street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue, with Belgian pavement, to JOHN R. DEVLIN, at $6,000, thirty days.

Eighty-second street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, with Belgian pavement, to JOHN R. DEVLIN, at $6,000, thirty days.

Eighty-fourth street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A, with Belgian pavement, to JOHN R. DEVLIN, at $6,000, thirty days.

Seventy-fourth street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A, with Belgian pavement, to JOHN R. DEVLIN, at $6,000, thirty days.

Eighty-second street, from Avenue A to Second-avenue, with Belgian pavement, to JOHN R. DEVLIN, at $6,000, thirty days.

Eighty-fourth street, from Avenue A to Second-avenue, with Belgian pavement, to JOHN R. DEVLIN, at $6,000, thirty days.

Eighty-fourth street, from Second-avenue to Avenue A, with Belgian pavement, to JOHN R. DEVLIN, at $6,000, thirty days.

Eighty-fourth street, from Avenue A to First-avenue, with Belgian pavement, to JOHN R. DEVLIN, at $6,000, thirty days.

Eighty-fourth street, from First-avenue to East River, with Belgian pavement, to JOHN R. DEVLIN, at $6,000, thirty days.

Eighty-fourth street, from Fourth-avenue to East River, with Belgian pavement, to JOHN R. DEVLIN, at $6,000, thirty days.

Eighty-fourth street, from Fourth-avenue to East River, with Stone foundation pavement, to JOHN REYNOLDS, at $6,000, 60 days.

Eighty-fifth street, from Fourth-avenue to East River, with Stone foundation pavement, to JOHN REYNOLDS, at $6,000, 60 days.

Eighty-sixth street, from Fourth-avenue to East River, with Stone foundation pavement, to JOHN REYNOLDS, at $6,000, 60 days.

Twenty-sixth street, from Sixth-avenue to Hudson River, with Stone foundation pavement, to JOHN BRYAN, at $6,000, 60 days.

Twenty-seventh street, from Sixth-avenue to Hudson River, with Stone foundation pavement, to JOHN BRYAN, at $6,000, 60 days.

Twenty-eighth street, from Sixth-avenue to Hudson River, with Stone foundation pavement, to JOHN BRYAN, at $6,000, 60 days.

Twenty-sixth street, from Madison-avenue to Hudson River, with Stone foundation pavement, to JOHN BRYAN, at $6,000, 60 days.

One stone-wall flagging, between Second and Third avenues, with Belgian pavement, to C. G. WATERBURY, at $6,000, 60 days.

Manhattan, between Second and Third avenues, with Belgian pavement, to C. G. WATERBURY, at $6,000, 60 days.

For sewer in Ninety-second, Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, with branches in Madison-avenue, to JOHN H. McCLANE, at $16,000, 100 days.

For sewer in First-avenue, between eighty-ninth and seventy-fourth streets, with branches in Seventy-fourth-street, Seventy-fifth-street and Seventy-sixth-street, to P. FARLEY, at $12,345 50, seventy-five days.

For sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Lawrence-street, between Canal-street and Watson-street, to T. J. MULLANY, at $272 50, 100 days.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Second-street, between Fifth-avenue and Harlem River, to E. and J. CUSHMAN, at $16,110, 100 days.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Ninety-second-street, from Fifth-avenue to Harlem River, to E. and J. CUSHMAN, at $16,110, 100 days.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Eighty-second-street, from Fifth-avenue to Harlem River, to E. and J. CUSHMAN, at $16,110, 100 days.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Nov. 24, 1870:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Eight first-class dwellings, south side of One Hundred and Sixth-street, fourth street east of Avenue A, 25 by 40, basement and three stories; H. J. & A. A. MYERS, owners.

Five first-class dwellings, south side of One Hundred and Sixth-street, fifth street east of Avenue A, 25 by 40, basement and three stories; Thos. H. FARRELL, owner.

Five first-class dwellings, north side of Seventy-second-street, 175 feet west of Third-avenue, 20 by 50, three stories; CATHERINE BOGERT, owner.

Four first-class dwellings, north side of Fifty-third-street, 100 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 20 by 50, three stories; G. J. HANKINSON, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, north side of Forty-third-street, 100 feet west of Seventh-avenue, 25 by 50, basement and four stories; WM. H. ASTOR, owner.

Two dwellings, south side of Forty-ninth-street, 225 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 25 by 50, three stories; C. D. MYERS, owner.

One dwelling, north side of Forty-fourth-street, 225 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 25 by 50, three stories; JOHN G. MCDONALD, owner.

One store and tenement, west side of Third-avenue, 25 feet north of Fifty-ninth-street, 25 by 50, five stories; HENRY EDWARDS, owner.

One store and tenement, west side of Sixth-avenue, 125 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 50, four stories; CASPER ANDES, owner.

GRANITE FRONTS.

One bank, south-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, 20 and 80 by 58 feet, basement, three stories and attic; Mansard roof; German Savings Bank, owners.

BRICK FRONTS.

One second-class dwelling, north side of New-Chambers-street, 100 feet north of Baxter-street, 20 by 21.6 feet, three stories; REGIS O'BRIEN, owner.

One store and tenement, south-west corner of Grand and Orchard streets, 25.11 by 70 feet, five stories; JAS. T. BRADY, owner.

One store and tenement, west side of Third-avenue, 75 feet south of Forty-ninth-street, 25.6 by 56 feet, four stories; EDWARD W. STONE, owner.

One factory, west side of Gerard-street, 184.1 feet south of Third-avenue, 25 by 60 feet, three stories; P. RAYNOR, owner.

One stable, west side of New-avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 20 by 50, two stories; P. LOVEJOY, owner.

SLATE MANSARDS.

One cement shed, south-west sides of Third-avenue, 67 feet south of Ninety-third-street, 25 by 50 feet, two stories; M. SHERMAN, owner.

Total number Buildings, 28 | Second-class dwellings, 5
Brown-stone fronts, 8 | Store and tenements, 4
Granite fronts, 1 | Factories, 1
Brick fronts, 7 | Stables, 1
Frame buildings, 1 | Sheds, 1
First-class dwellings, 20

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Nov. 24, 1870, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MARSHALL, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

North-west corner of Cherry and Houston streets, six stories, brick; owned by Mrs. ANNA J. MORGAN; owner, agent or lessee not known. Walls cracked, timbers rotten, roof leaks and liable to fall.

Sullivan-street, No. 19, Gouverneur Market; owner, agent or lessee not known. Walls cracked, bulged and leaning.

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Nov. 24, 1870, the following are the most important plans for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City:

One story brick front dwelling, No. 220 Bowery, 20 by 40 feet; JOHN SCHOENBERGER, owner.

One story brick front dwelling, No. 222 Bowery, 20 by 40 feet; JOHN SCHOENBERGER, owner.

Two three-story brick front dwellings, Nos. 225 and 227 Bowery, 20 by 40 feet each; JOHN SCHOENBERGER, owner.

Two three-story brick front dwellings, Nos. 229 and 231 Bowery, 20 by 40 feet each; JOHN SCHOENBERGER, owner.

One three-story brick front dwelling, No. 233 Bowery, 20 by 40 feet; JOHN SCHOENBERGER, owner.

One three-story brick front dwelling, No. 235 Bowery, 20 by 40 feet; JOHN SCHOENBERGER, owner.

One three-story brick front dwelling, No. 237 Bowery, 20 by 40 feet; JOHN SCHOENBERGER, owner.

One three-story brick front dwelling, No.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 26, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Thirteenth-st.
THE ROAD TO RUIN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, George Clarke, Seeldorf, Miss Ella Germon and Miss E. Mountjoy.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.—SERIOUS FAMILY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Reeve, Miss Reeves, Miss Yeamans, and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE RAFFARDINE. Leading characters by Messrs. Frank Mayo, Mark Smith, Miss Clara Jennings, and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner Sixth-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Aldineer and Miss Mary Wells.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner Eighth-av.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Fursini, and Mr. Gassier.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
FERNANDEL. Leading characters by Messrs. Hastings, Folk, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel and Miss Fanny Davenport.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
FROU-FROU. Leading characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander and Mr. G. Wheelock.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

LINA EDWINS THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley place.
FAUST, LOVE AMONG THE ROSES, &c. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hall.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
145th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
GRAND CONCERT by the Philharmonic Society.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Christina Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, Messrs. Brignoli, Verger and Vieuxtemps.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN,
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT.

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
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Three copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....25
An extra copy to every club of ten, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....8
Ten copies, one year.....15
An extra copy to every club of ten, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
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An extra copy to every club of twenty, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
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TIMES Office, New-York.

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 20 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 20 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as noon in the day to insure insertion. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
Advertisements for the Sunday Edition of the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 49 East 23d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., and at No. 27 Park Row. Other offices, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A Berlin telegram says it is confidently believed there that the Eastern difficulty will be settled without war. Russia and Prussia are equally averse to a congress, and no Power has yet proposed one. In the Hungarian Diet, yesterday, Baron VON BEUST declined to make any disclosures regarding the Black Sea controversy. A Cabinet meeting was held in London yesterday, at which Mr. GLADSTONE was present. The Russian Press has been officially warned to avoid unfavorable criticism of Germany as against France, the interests of Russia being identified with that of Germany. According to the London *Times*, Russia will be firm, without closing the door to negotiation, and England will imitate her. The feeling in London money circles yesterday afternoon was "panicky." Consols and other securities were lower, without a corresponding advance in breadstuffs. No doubt exists as to the firmness of the Russian Government regarding the Paris treaty. Among others, there was a rumor that Mr. BRIGHT had resigned.

THE WAR.

A Belgian paper of last evening expressed the belief that a pitched battle was in progress yesterday near Amiens in the north of France. A Lille dispatch says that fighting was going on all day yesterday at Villiers, a few miles from Amiens, but neither the troops engaged nor the result was known. The *Etoile Belge* reports an engagement on the 2nd near Montfaux, in which the Germans were defeated with heavy loss. The American steam-ship *Ontario* sailed from Cowes, England, yesterday, convoyed by two frigates, with a cargo of 15,000,000 cartridges, 90,000 breech-loading muskets, and other arms and cannon, intended for the Army of the Loire, whose movements are said to be delayed until they receive them. The forts about Paris are said to have been silent for three days past. A Tours dispatch reports heavy cannonading at Orleans all day Thursday, where an engagement favorable to the French is believed to have been fought. The London *Times* says there are 200,000 Germans in the valley of the Loire. The German Federal Parliament is asked to vote 200,000,000 of thalers for carrying on the war. A Berlin paper predicts an early close of the war.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The appeal in Rev. Mr. MACKINOCHIE's case from the sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court, for his alleged tendencies toward Roman Catholicism, has not been granted.... The Dublin City Council petitions for the pardon of the Fenian convicts.... The suspension of a firm of chain and anchor makers at Sunderland entails much distress.... The Pope's encyclical letter, recently published at Geneva, was reprinted by a Roman journal, for which the paper was seized by the authorities.... The Duchess of AOSTA has just given birth to a son.

CUBA.

The news of the election of the Duke of AOSTA to the throne of Spain was quietly but favorably received in Havana. The Captain-General, at the levee on the occasion, expressed satisfaction with the nomination of the monarchy rule, and hoped the choice of the Cortes had fallen on a good King, who would introduce prosperity and peace for Spain. The General receipts at Havana for the past year exceed those of the previous year six millions of dollars.

GENERAL.

A general order from the War Department directs that regulation barracks in places soon approved, shall be constructed as permanent posts, when specially authorized by the Secretary of War, and at new posts shall go on part passu with that of the other buildings.

In accordance with the suggestions of a board of officers and experts appointed to examine the present methods of keeping the records and transacting the business of the War Department, instructions and forms have been adopted which will dispense with much of the "red tape" hitherto existing.

The editor of the Portland (Me.) *Press* has sued the editor of the *Argus*, of that city, for defamation of character, claiming $10,000 damages. He has put a "keeper" into the *Argus* office.

A dispatch from Wilmington, N. C., announces that the ship *Persia*, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool, with cotton, went ashore on Frying-pan Shoals on Thursday morning. Her cargo is valued at $500,000. Her Captain thinks if she gets off she will have to lay up for repairs.

Gov. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, has pardoned FARRELL and McLAIN, who were convicted in 1865 of robbery and sentenced each to imprisonment for twenty-five years in the State's Prison.

A Rochester, N. Y. dispatch says there were a half a dozen burglaries in that city on Thursday night.

WM. H. WOOD, a well-known broker of Portland, Me., hanged himself yesterday, in that city.

Gen. HALLECK has been ordered to make such disposition of the troops now in Georgia as may be necessary to preserve the peace at the approaching elections. The Governor of Georgia, who is now in Washington, has no knowledge of any additional troops having been ordered to Georgia, and is of opinion that the State authorities will not need them.

National currency to the amount of $5,000,000 was received at the Sub-Treasury, San Francisco, on the 23d, from Washington, overland.

The trial of the Donaldsonville rioters began yesterday, before Commissioner WALKER, at New-Orleans, and will last a week.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting yesterday, except Mr. CAMERON, who is absent from Washington.

The Army of the Cumberland met, yesterday, in Cleveland, and, after some debate elected Gen. ROSECRANS President for the ensuing year. Detroit was fixed upon for the next place of meeting, NOV. 15 and 17, 1871. Resolutions on the death of Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, the late President of the Society, and suggesting the erection of a monument to his memory, were adopted.

A fire at Elmira, N. Y., on Thursday evening, caused damage amounting to between $50,000 and $60,000.

Recent advices from Rio Janeiro represent the rebellion in the Argentine Republic as gaining ground. Montevideo was threatened with siege by the revolutionists.

The latest news from China is more pacific. The firm attitude of France and England in the matter of the massacre had encouraged the trading classes of Tien-tsin.

The World's Peace Convention of Women met yesterday in Boston, when addresses were made by Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE and Mrs. EDNAH D. CHENEY. A committee was appointed consisting of Mrs. HOWE, Mrs. CHENEY and LYDIA MARIA CHILD, to further the interests of the New-York General Convention Dec. 22.

Our Rich Men.

We published, yesterday, a defense from "Carl Benson" of the rich men of New-York, as regards their indifference to their political duties. The sum and substance of this defense is, first, that when rich men attempt to play any part in public affairs but that of rich men, they get snubbed for their pains; and, secondly, that participation in politics involves association with low, disagreeable people. Both these assertions are, doubtless, in some measure true. There is unquestionably a popular tendency to resent the active interference of the very rich in politics, because there is a disposition to fancy that they plume themselves on their riches, and think they ought to be listened to solely because by a mysterious decree of fate they are millionaires. But this disposition is fostered and encouraged by the behavior of the rich. There is hardly a rich man in this City who does not cultivate, with regard to all his public duties, what we cannot help calling a diseased sensitiveness. As soon as he gets sufficiently relieved from the cares of business to feel within him the promptings of public spirit, he determines to serve his country in some way or other; but he almost always decides from the outset that it shall be a comfortable way. Accordingly, he willingly serves on committees for charitable, or festive, or artistic, or scientific, or literary purposes, where he is sure to meet other rich men, his old cronies and friends, and to be received with great attention, and listened to with deference on account of his wealth, or, in other words, on account of his power of giving. At a Board table, with directors, or managers, or trustees of his own standing seated around him, and listening to all his observations with politeness, or at a little gathering in a private parlor, convened to raise funds, or "take measures" for the erection of a college, or school, or almshouse, he is as patriotic as could be desired. He is ready to give time, labor and money without stint; for there nothing unpleasant falls on his ear. In fact the whole scene is to him one of positive enjoyment. To be summoned to it, and sit in it, is one of the rewards of his life-long toils—one of the luxuries which his wealth brings him, like his wines, or his carriage, or his dowdy wife.

When he is asked, however, to extend his sphere of usefulness and to mingle in politics, and try to collect votes, he finds himself at once in a different atmosphere. He is surveyed in hostility to a bad and unscrupulous class of men; he is an object of suspicion even to those whom he desires to benefit, and his first and main duty is to fight and to persuade, to hit hard, and be hit in return. He is called names, and accused of foul crimes, covered with ridicule, and has to talk to dirty people, and go into foul rooms. He meets with little reverence for his person or character, and but scanty respect for his opinions. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he speedily relinquishes the attempt to exercise influence in politics, and says, in effect, that provided his duty be agreeable; he will labor for the elevation of his fellows if he can labor for it in his library, and if it does not call him out after dinner, or expose him to unpleasant smells.

We find a somewhat similar frame of mind prevalent at the Bar here in relation to the corruption of the Judiciary. All respectable lawyers are opposed to judicial corruption. All are willing to denounce it privately, over dinner-tables, and in clubs, and there is hardly one of them who does not feel a glow of pride and virtue when he reads the way in which ERSKINE or CURRAN bearded the tyrants of the Bench, almost to the certain destruction of their professional prospects. If the tyrants of our Bench could be bearded in the evening, privately over a cup of coffee, or anywhere, without letting the tyrants know who was bearding them, we should find no lack of patriotic lawyers to deliver our Bench from its abominations. But alas! any lawyer who tries to do effective work in the matter, finds he must come out in the face of day, and say, "I, M. N., know you, O. P., to be a corrupt scoundrel. I know that on such a day you cheated in this; on such another day you cheated in that; you are unworthy of your place, and I am going to work night and day to deprive you of it. I know that in so doing I shall incur your hate, and that, as a consequence of your hate, I shall lose a large portion of my practice—but that I don't mind; my duty is clear, and I will do it." We need not add, that the saying of this being the first step in energetic reform, there are hardly any lawyers found to say it—though whatever can be done in a pleasant, luxurious and *not unprofitable* way for the purification of our judicial system, is done.

But it is not thus that fields of any kind are won. Our rich men growl and feel sore because they are not treated with the deference which is accorded to aristocrats in Europe; but they must remember that aristocracies in old countries got whatever prestige or authority they have by their willingness to take and give hard knocks; to risk life and health and possessions in defense of any cause they had at heart; to face discomforts with joy, as one of their prerogatives. There is not a thing worth having, either in our society or that of Europe, which has not been purchased by terrible sacrifices and sufferings on the part of some persons or class of persons. When exulting triumphantly over the Union, it must not be forgotten what millions have suffered for it in mind and body; and when glorying in the spread of Christianity, we must not forget what the spread of Christianity has cost the world in simple physical suffering. The very ideal of judicial independence and purity which our lawyers worship over their coffee, is the result of the sorrows of many generations, of dozens of deaths on the scaffold, and thousands of deaths on the field. "It is not the victory," says some French writer, "it is the combats in which noble hearts rejoice;" and if our rich men cannot bear unpleasant bodies to come between the wind and their nobility, and cannot bear the sight of dirty people, they must make up their minds to bear the contempt which, in all ages and all countries, has justly been showered on the cowardly and effeminate.

As things stand now, if a rich man goes into politics, and a ruffian says he lies, or calls him "an old pocket-book," or threatens to "warm him" at a primary meeting, he goes straight home, has "a good cry" with his wife, vows he will never touch politics again, thinks the country can't last very long, and wishes, or did wish—that little refuge is now cut off—that he lived in Paris, and had an Emperor to take care of him. He is willing to "draw his check" for charities and churches, but as for offering an opinion again on public affairs among those frightful men, he will not do it. He wants respect and politeness in his work, and must have them or he will not work. Now, this is exactly the state of mind that TWEED, SWEENY & Co. like to have rich men in, and they do everything they can to keep them in it. They make politics as foul and unsavory as possible, in order to keep the "gentlemanly" people from meddling in them. Knowing that it will distress them to be called names or abused, or have their acts threatened, they keep gangs of ruffians to do all these things. They do not mind in the least their subscribing to charities and acting as directors and trustees, because this does not interfere with the Tammany rule. It leaves the poor and ignorant of the City still in the hands of the Ring, and enables them to organize their vast reserves of repeaters in the recesses of the slums and tenement-houses. They know well the fashionable churches do not interfere with their operations, nor the religious newspapers, nor even the City missionaries. If the rich men are not able to bear the rough work of politics—it is no rougher now than ever, nay, it is less rough—for the rich men of past generations had only too often to maintain their opinions, sword in hand—of course they ought not to meddle in them; but, for decency's sake, do not let us have any whining from them, because MABOUITS and TIFFANY cannot be called in to upholster or decorate our political system, so that the millionaires can be patriots in an agreeable way.

Methods of Settling the Alabama Claims.

While the *Alabama* claims remain unsettled, we may expect them to be used by politicians with a greater regard for popular effect than for the merits of the question or the interests and honor of the country. The object is not to promote a practical settlement, but to propound methods of settling which seem likely to intensify popular feeling on the subject.

One of these methods is neither more nor less than war. A straightforward declaration of hostilities is not advocated, but a commercial policy of a nature ruinous to ourselves, and rendering hostilities inevitable. This plan, happily, does not call for serious argument. It does not anywhere command a support entitling it to serious consideration. Another method, both less unjust and little less absurd, finds favor in quarters in which a sounder judgment might be looked for. "Let England," it is said, "compensate us for the wrong done us during the rebellion by relinquishing all hold upon territory on this continent; let her discard the Provinces which now rely upon her for protection, and allow them to become parts of the American Union." The proposition evinces a remarkable forgetfulness of the present aspect of the *Alabama* controversy, and a strange indifference to considerations which largely affect the question of annexation.

Suppose the position of the parties reversed. Would this country, under any circumstances, entertain a proposition for the surrender of territory as an equivalent for damage done? Should we not resent the proposition as an affront? We should express a readiness to pay pecuniary damages if their value admitted of a satisfactory estimate; and we believe there would be no unwillingness to make a frank declaration of error, if error had been committed, so to enlarge or modify our legislation to satisfy the equities of the case. But the idea of ceding Maine, or Texas, or Washington Territory, by way of appeasing a foreign Power, would not be entertained for a moment. Well, it is safe to assume that England has national pride as well as ourselves. Her position in reference to the *Alabama* claims is made worse by her reluctance to meet the question of national responsibility apart from the question of money damages. Her rulers have, so far, refused the reparation implied in a confession of error or injustice, and have thus added to the irritation created by the privateers to which her ports afforded shelter and assistance. The consequences of her obstinacy we have yet to see. But the pride which withholds even this concession would most certainly revolt against any settlement involving her enforced retirement from this continent. Our faith in destiny may point to that proceeding as ultimately sure; but the time will be regulated by the action of England or her colonists, or by the exigencies of war. We cannot dictate it, as one of the terms to be embraced in the *Alabama* negotiations.

Besides, the allegiance of the Provinces is something with which the will of their peoples has a close connection. They are not the slaves of England, to be sold or transferred without their consent. They are self-governing communities, and of their own choice remain British subjects. We may marvel at their lack of self-reliance, in continuing even nominally tributary to Downing-street, and of the lack of spirit which is evident in their failure to profit by the intimations of England's most liberal minds. But the fact is undeniable that they are free to determine their allegiance, and that they voluntarily remain part and parcel of the British Empire. England could not make them an element in the *Alabama* settlement if she would. She has no right to give them away as if they were cattle. They will not submit to the humiliation of being so treated, and without their consent England will not voluntarily hand them adrift.

Not the least of the objections to this proposed method of settlement is, that its mere promulgation tends to postpone the event which its authors desire to accelerate—the annexation of the British Provinces to the United States. That this event, happen when it may, will be mutually advantageous, we cannot doubt. For its realization, however, we must rely upon war, or upon the growth of a pro-annexation feeling among the people of the Provinces. Conquest will make them ours, in the one case. The other is contingent upon the adoption of a generous commercial policy and the cultivation of friendly intercourse, rather than upon narrow legislation, or an agitation insulting in its object and hostile in its tone.

The Latest Movements in France.

The duel for the possession of Paris has begun in earnest. Not around the capital itself, for there all is quiet, and a few days of wet and disagreeable weather have kept the besiegers within the leaky shelter of their wooden huts, and have relieved the besieged of the necessity of burning any of their decreasing stock of powder. But in the north and in the forest-fringed plain behind Orleans, the fate of Paris was being debated during the last two days with musket volley and cannonade. The movements which have given rise to these collisions are merely part of a great scheme for uniting all the available fighting men in France for the relief of Paris. If the French soldiers that fought yesterday within ten miles of Amiens managed to hold their ground, even without being able to claim any decided success, they will prepare the way for a union with their brethren in Normandy and Brittany, who are being rapidly armed and organized for an advance toward Paris. In like manner the forces of Gen. D'AURELLES, upon whom the Duke of MECKLENBURG is now pressing very closely, fought in the engagement about whose termination nothing can as yet confidently be said, as much for a chance to strike the last blow for the relief of Paris as for the safety of the position which they at present occupy.

Neither of the two engagements is likely to prove of the first magnitude. The French Generals have learned prudence from sad experience, and no one of the newly-organized armies is as yet in a position to risk a decisive engagement. Even the earliest constituted of them all, the Army of the Loire, is found to be waiting the delivery of 90,000 breech-loaders, with other munitions of war with which the *Ontario* was on her way to Havre. The presence of two hundred thousand German troops in the Valley of the Loire must indeed precipitate some action on the part of the French General. If he has resolved to await them at Artenay Thursday's fighting will only prove to have been the first day of a series of battles as stubborn as those fought around Metz, and involving results nearly as important. On this, however, we can merely speculate. Only this much is certain. Paris is to be relieved by the present combination or not at all. A total defeat of any one of the three armies, among which the greater part of the military resources of France are now divided, would be fatal to their chance of union, and fatal, therefore, to the success of any great sortie that the garrison of Paris is sure to make before considering the question of capitulation. Before a new combination could be formed, famine would have done its work, and Paris would be conquered.

To J. J. Astor, Moses Taylor, Connolly & Co.

According to the certificate of Controller CONNOLLY's Committee of six, the total amount of the City and County debt, "as shown by the books of the Finance Department, at the close of business, Oct. 5, 1870," was as follows:

DEBT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.		
Funded	$81,447,812 98	
Temporary	7,160,273 76	$88,577,086 74
DEBT OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.		
Funded	$81,447,812 98	
Temporary	not stated	81,447,812 98
Total		$170,025,899 72

The amount of the "temporary debt" of the county is not stated, but the Committee remark that "the outstanding revenue bonds of the county are payable from the tax of 1870 and 1871." We presume the amount is not less than $7,000,000 or $8,000,000, which makes the aggregate of the local public debt of the good people of this Metropolis, not less than about *eighty-four millions dollars!*

But the Committee further testified that they found securities amounting to $20,361,011 97 are held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on account of the fund for the redemption of the City Debt, which being deducted from the $40,511,208 50 of Funded City Debt, would reduce the amount of the latter to $20,450,196 53.

How much of the Funded City Debt as given above is, by law, chargeable upon the Sinking Fund, and how much is payable from annual taxation, is not stated by the Committee. Nor is any explanation given by them respecting the $20,361,011 97 of investments said to be held by the Sinking Fund Commissioners toward discharging the debts payable from that fund. It is a matter of some interest to our tax-payers to know whether those so-called "securities" consist of the L. O. U's, of Tammany Ring politicians, or of stocks of either of the City, State or National Governments. It is a well-known fact that during a large portion of Controller CONNOLLY's administration, very large sums belonging to the Sinking Funds have been suffered to lie in the Chamberlain's hands, uninvested and unproductive, (to the City,) for months at a time. But with full knowledge of this fact, the Controller's Committee say they "have come to the conclusion and certify that the financial affairs of the City, under the charge of the Controller, are administered in a correct and faithful manner."

We believe that our City Charter makes it the duty of the Mayor to communicate to the Common Council, from time to time, plans for the increase and better management of the City revenue. Mayor HALL appears to be following in the footsteps of his predecessor, Mayor HOFFMAN, in keeping silence upon these subjects. Would it not be well for him to recommend, at an early day, some plan by which the twenty odd millions, belonging to the Sinking Fund, now in the custody or under the control of Controller CONNOLLY and his associates of the Tammany Ring, can be applied to the redemption and extinguishment of that amount of the funded debt of the City, chargeable to said fund?

If any legislation is required for that purpose, it can, doubtless, readily be obtained at the session which will begin some five weeks hence. Messrs. TAYLOR, ASTOR, and others certify that "the total amount of the funded City debt is $40,511,208 50," toward which there is $20,361,011 97 in securities now in the Sinking Fund. What we propose is to have the last-mentioned amount applied to the purpose for which it has accumulated at once, or as soon as may be practicable, instead of waiting until the maturity of the debt many years hence. There are many people in the community who avow their belief that one of the Sinking Fund Commissioners is not only "slippery," but no more honest than the other members of the Tammany Ring.

The Man With Two Wives.

An old *cause célèbre*, just revived by the accession of a royal Major to the title of Lord AVENMORE, is likely to call attention once more to the absurd and cruel condition in which the Marriage laws of Great Britain have been left. The case of the unfortunate woman with whom Major YELVERTON some years since contracted a marriage is still fresh in the recollection of many readers. Major YELVERTON, as many will recollect, denied the validity of his marriage with THERESA LONGWORTH, and subsequently married, in legal form, the widow of Prof. FORBES. In the actions brought by the first-named lady to recover her rights, an English and Scotch Court found that she was not Major YELVERTON's "lawful" wife. But an Irish Court found that she was his lawful wife. Had the matter ended here, the anomalous position of the plaintiff would have probably attracted no further attention. So long as the defendant kept out of Ireland, no question could arise as to the legality of his second marriage with Mrs. FORBES.

Within the last few weeks, however, Major YELVERTON has undergone a metamorphosis. He is no longer a "half-pay unattached," but is now "My Lord," and an Irish Lord. Now the wives of Irish Lords are entitled by a wise law, framed in an age when the words "Irish" and spendthrift were but too synonymous, to what is termed a "jointure"—an absolute allowance out of the estate. According to the verdict of the jury before referred to, the former Miss LONGWORTH is therefore Lady AVENMORE, and entitled to the jointure in question. But in England or Scotland she is still Miss LONGWORTH. The late Mrs. FORBES, on the other hand, is in England or Scotland the real "Lady," while in Ireland she is a nonentity. Who, then, is the true claimant? Opinions may differ as to the advantages of being the newly-made Lord's wife, but the jointure is a certain tangible advantage which cannot be overlooked, even by sentimentalists. Furthermore, one of the ladies at least is much in want of the competency which would thus be secured to her.

The position is a sufficiently awkward one for the hero of this legal comedy, but it is nothing to that of the rival ladies. Miss LONGWORTH is determined to press her advantage, for reasons easily understood—that which is usually esteemed even higher than wealth being at stake. Upon the whole, it is quite clear that the British Marriage laws will bear revision, especially if Peerages, with jointures attached, are still to remain among the social distinctions of the Queen's subjects. Ridiculous as the story may seem to disinterested parties, there is, doubtless, a sad meaning in its details for those who figure as the principals.

Size of Legislative Bodies.

A correspondent, whose letter will be found in another column, offers some suggestions upon a topic about which there has been a great deal of discussion at one time or another, but concerning which no uniform or definite conclusions appear to have been arrived at, viz.: whether the public interests are best served, and wise and pure legislation is most likely to be secured, by large or small legislative bodies? Our correspondent states, what we believe is a fact, that the Legislature of New-York is composed of a smaller number of members in proportion to the population than that of any State in the Union; and he is of the opinion that this fact offers facilities for "log-rolling," bribery, and other corrupt practices, which would not exist if the Legislature were increased, as he thinks it ought to be, to double the number of members. He also suggests that legislative bodies should always be composed of odd numbers, so as to obviate the difficulties and delays that now frequently result from a "tie" vote of the two opposing parties.

The Conventions which framed the Constitutions of the various States of the Union seem to have been guided by no uniform rule on this subject, and we accordingly find a great diversity in the character and composition of the different Legislatures. Some have a large number of members in proportion to population, (particularly in the Lower House,) while others have a small number. In some there is an odd number in both Houses, while in others, as in New-York, there is an even number in both, and in still others there is an odd number in one House, with an even number in the other. As a general rule, however, we find that in the newer States the Legislatures comprise a less number of members in proportion to population than in the older ones, which would seem to indicate a tendency toward small legislative bodies. But this, like many other modern notions, may prove to be change without improvement. The following table shows the composition of the Legislatures of a few of the States in different sections of the country:

	No. of Senators.	No. of Representatives.
Maine	31	151
Massachusetts	40	240
Vermont	30	241
New-York	32	128
New-Jersey	24	60
Pennsylvania	33	100
Ohio	37	107
Illinois	25	90
Missouri	34	100
California	40	80

The New-England States have always adhered to the system on which they first organized their Commonwealths, permitting a large representation in the lower branch of the Legislature. The State of Vermont, with a population of less than one-twelfth that of New-York, has nearly double the number of members in her Assembly. There is probably less legislative corruption in Vermont than in any other State in the Union; but this may be owing not so much to the numerical strength of her Legislature as to the lack of temptation arising out of the small pecuniary interests involved in her legislation. New-York and Pennsylvania are the two States in which there is alleged to be the greatest amount of legislative corruption, and in both of them the Legislatures are numerically small in proportion to the population. This, so far as it goes, would appear to be an argument against small legislative bodies; but we apprehend that if there is to be any essential reform in the practices of our law-makers, it must commence with their constituents. Let the people elect honest men to represent them, and they will have honest legislation—and we see little prospect of their getting it in any other way. To do this they must learn to depend less on professional politicians and more on themselves. They must take a more active interest in the preliminary manœuvres by which unfit men are put forward as candidates for office. They must attend the primary meetings, and thus control the nominating conventions, or repudiate the nominations altogether, unless they are "fit to be made."

With what our correspondent says relative to this City and Brooklyn, we perfectly agree. It is a shame that the thirty-five thousand Republicans of this City who went to the polls at the last election, and who embody three-fourths of the intelligence and wealth of New-York, are not allowed to have a single representative out of the twenty-six members of the Legislature from this City. But what are we prepared to do about it? The respectable classes of this City have not yet arrived at that point where they have moral courage enough to demand an honest election, and to enforce the demand. If they succeed by chance in overcoming the frauds on the ballot-box in a single district, and elect a man of their choice, they tamely submit to see him "counted out" before their eyes, and take no steps to punish the outrage. What rights have the thirty-five thousand Republicans of this City, to applaud the decrees of SWEENY and TWEED?

MINOR TOPICS.

To-day the chances for a peaceful solution of the Eastern question seem to be pretty equally divided. On the one side we have the "panicky" and disturbed feeling in the most sensitive of political indicators, the London money market, together with a rumor of the retirement of JOHN BRIGHT from the British Cabinet. On the other, we have a very confident feeling in Berlin that the controversy will not lead to war, and a semi-official announcement by the London *Times* that the Russian reply, though firm, leaves the door open for negotiation—an opportunity likely to be embraced by England. It seems tolerably certain, at least, that the pacific character of Prince GORTSCHAKOW's note was somewhat overstated yesterday.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER predicted in his sermon, on Thanksgiving Day, that the time would soon come when a million of dollars would not be sufficient to entitle a man to call himself rich. We gather from Mr. BEECHER's remarks that he looks forward to the day when we shall all be millionaires. Many people will hope that his "forecast" will be justified by events. In the meanwhile, Mr. BEECHER advised his audience to "get money at any price short of the sacrifice of their manhood and personal honor." What we should like to know is, whether Mr. BEECHER considers the standard of morality set up by JOHN JACOB ASTOR and MOSES TAYLOR on this subject the proper one for young men to follow? Have these two men always remembered the conditions which Mr. BEECHER attaches to his advice?

The New-York correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* is a very different person from most of the "provincial correspondents," in that he is generally a fair and impartial observer, and writes only of what he understands. We are sorry, however, to find that he should have troubled himself to refer to the idle story about the "Ring" having passed into possession of any portion of our property. Our own columns every day seem to us to afford the best answer to this calumny—so stupid in itself that it might almost have proceeded from the brain of Mr. TWEED. The Springfield *Republican*, while alluding to the rumor, bears this courteous testimony: "The TIMES, as it is, would be of no service to Tammany, and to newspaper and reconstruct it would be an expensive task, besides costing probably, in the end, the support of one or two other of its duffers, which it now gets on more reasonable terms. The TIMES has done good service during the recent campaign in the cause of a fair election and an honest Government, and has done it too, without other inducement or hope of reward than the merits of the cause which it defended, so that if Tammany now finds it necessary to buy it in order to silence it, it is the best proof its editors and conductors could ask that they have done their work well."

Since Superintendent KELSO came into office there has been a general breakdown of discipline throughout the Police force. To begin with, Mr. KELSO made himself the obedient tool of the Tweed faction, and he seems to have determined to spare himself those attempts to render the force useful to the public which occupied poor Superintendent JOURDAN's thoughts night and day. In Mr. KELSO's opinion, the first object of the Police force is to be at the beck and call of Tammany—the public are not worth taking into account. It is now stated that he has been inquiring into the efficiency of his staff, and is not satisfied with his discoveries. We fear that there is little hope of improvement under the leadership of Mr. KELSO. The men very soon found out the difference between Superintendent JOURDAN and his successor, and the people will find it out before long—if they have not done so already.

Some years ago, when the Malthusian doctrine attracted more attention than at present, a writer proposed to check the alleged tendency to overgrowth in population, by a process of "painless extinction." Infants were to be suffocated with some kind of gas, and the poverty of parents was to be the justification of the act. Now an essayist appears with a proposal to apply the painless extinction process at the end of life instead of the beginning. "In all cases of hopeless and painful illness," the writer contends, "it should be the recognized duty of the medical attendant, whenever so desired by the patient, to administer chloroform,—or such anæsthetic as may by and by supersede chloroform,—so as to destroy consciousness at once, and put the sufferer to a quick and painless death." In its best aspect, this is simply the authorization of suicide; in its worst, it is the legalization of facilities for murder. To a Christian sufferer the privilege would be abhorrent; to a conscientious physician, the duty prescribed would be intolerable. Religion provides a better antidote to the pain of death than any anæsthetic. It is atheism that seeks relief in self-murder.

Among the losses, or postponed benefits, to the world at large by the war in Europe, may be mentioned the delay in opening the long-talked-of Euphrates Valley Railroad, a scheme destined to furnish a rapid route to the East, which should be to the Suez Canal as the old overland route was to that round Africa. Col. MESSUM BEY, an educated and highly accomplished Turkish nobleman, Chief-of-Staff of the Pachalik of Bagdad,—who commanded a division of Turkish cavalry on the flanks of the beleaguered force at Kars, during the Crimean War,—was busily engaged this year, both in Europe and India, financing and otherwise arranging for the opening of the new route. He purchased a fleet of flat-bottomed steamers from the Indus Flotilla Company, in Bombay, and they are now making trips from Bagdad to Bussora, connecting with the British India line. He is now in Vienna, and, if the Russian difficulty blows over for a while, we may expect to hear of the speedy fulfillment of his plans, and a practicable passage from London to Bombay in thirteen days.

Just before the recent election, the *Commercial Advertiser* declared that Mr. JAMES BROOKS had made so much money by his seat in Congress that he ought, in common decency, to withdraw. Mr. BROOKS, not unnaturally, took a different view of the matter. His ideas of "enough" did not accord with those of his critic. If he had stood before the electors on his own merits, he would unquestionably have been defeated—no sane constituency would voluntarily choose Mr. JAMES BROOKS while a man of sense stood before them. But "Tammany" gave this willing tool all the benefit of its influence and money—and, consequently, Mr. BROOKS is once more in a position to "feather his nest." "We venture the opinion," said the *Commercial*, "that if Mr. GEORGE WILKES is elected, he will not return from Congress with

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Sixth-ave. and 23d-st.
Engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
This (Saturday) Afternoon, at 2 o'clock,
MATINEE.
This Evening, at 8 o'clock,
HAMLET.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee,
RICHELIEU.
Saturday Evening, Sept. 26, and Monday Evening, Sept. 28,
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Tuesday Evening, Sept. 29,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Wednesday Evening, Sept. 30,
OTHELLO.
Thursday Evening, Oct. 1,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Friday Evening, Oct. 2,
RICHELIEU.
Saturday Matinee, Oct. 3,
HAMLET.
Saturday Evening, Oct. 3,
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Monday Evening, Oct. 5,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 6,
OTHELLO.
Wednesday Evening, Oct. 7,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Thursday Evening, Oct. 8,
RICHELIEU.
Friday Evening, Oct. 9,
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Saturday Matinee, Oct. 10,
HAMLET.
Saturday Evening, Oct. 10,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Monday Evening, Oct. 12,
OTHELLO.
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 13,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Wednesday Evening, Oct. 14,
RICHELIEU.
Thursday Evening, Oct. 15,
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Friday Evening, Oct. 16,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Saturday Matinee, Oct. 17,
HAMLET.
Saturday Evening, Oct. 17,
OTHELLO.
Monday Evening, Oct. 19,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 20,
RICHELIEU.
Wednesday Evening, Oct. 21,
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Thursday Evening, Oct. 22,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Friday Evening, Oct. 23,
OTHELLO.
Saturday Matinee, Oct. 24,
HAMLET.
Saturday Evening, Oct. 24,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Monday Evening, Oct. 26,
RICHELIEU.
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 27,
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Wednesday Evening, Oct. 28,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Thursday Evening, Oct. 29,
OTHELLO.
Friday Evening, Oct. 30,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Saturday Matinee, Oct. 31,
HAMLET.
Saturday Evening, Oct. 31,
RICHELIEU.
Monday Evening, Nov. 2,
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 3,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Wednesday Evening, Nov. 4,
OTHELLO.
Thursday Evening, Nov. 5,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Friday Evening, Nov. 6,
RICHELIEU.
Saturday Matinee, Nov. 7,
HAMLET.
Saturday Evening, Nov. 7,
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Monday Evening, Nov. 9,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 10,
OTHELLO.
Wednesday Evening, Nov. 11,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Thursday Evening, Nov. 12,
RICHELIEU.
Friday Evening, Nov. 13,
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Saturday Matinee, Nov. 14,
HAMLET.
Saturday Evening, Nov. 14,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Monday Evening, Nov. 16,
OTHELLO.
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 17,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Wednesday Evening, Nov. 18,
RICHELIEU.
Thursday Evening, Nov. 19,
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Friday Evening, Nov. 20,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Saturday Matinee, Nov. 21,
HAMLET.
Saturday Evening, Nov. 21,
OTHELLO.
Monday Evening, Nov. 23,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 24,
RICHELIEU.
Wednesday Evening, Nov. 25,
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Thursday Evening, Nov. 26,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Friday Evening, Nov. 27,
OTHELLO.
Saturday Matinee, Nov. 28,
HAMLET.
Saturday Evening, Nov. 28,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Monday Evening, Nov. 30,
RICHELIEU.
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 1,
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 2,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Thursday Evening, Dec. 3,
OTHELLO.
Friday Evening, Dec. 4,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Saturday Matinee, Dec. 5,
HAMLET.
Saturday Evening, Dec. 5,
RICHELIEU.
Monday Evening, Dec. 7,
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 8,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 9,
OTHELLO.
Thursday Evening, Dec. 10,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
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THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
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THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Monday Evening, Dec. 21,
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Tuesday Evening, Dec. 22,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 23,
RICHELIEU.
Thursday Evening, Dec. 24,
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Friday Evening, Dec. 25,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Saturday Matinee, Dec. 26,
HAMLET.
Saturday Evening, Dec. 26,
OTHELLO.
Monday Evening, Dec. 28,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 29,
RICHELIEU.
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 30,
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Thursday Evening, Dec. 31,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Friday Evening, Jan. 1,
OTHELLO.
Saturday Matinee, Jan. 2,
HAMLET.
Saturday Evening, Jan. 2,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Monday Evening, Jan. 4,
RICHELIEU.
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 5,
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Wednesday Evening, Jan. 6,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Thursday Evening, Jan. 7,
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THE LADY OF LYONS.
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Friday Evening, Jan. 29,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Saturday Matinee, Jan. 30,
HAMLET.
Saturday Evening, Jan. 30,
OTHELLO.
Monday Evening, Feb. 1,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 2,
RICHELIEU.
Wednesday Evening, Feb. 3,
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
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THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
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THE LADY OF LYONS.
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RICHELIEU.
Friday Evening, Feb. 26,
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Saturday Matinee, Feb. 27,
HAMLET.
Saturday Evening, Feb. 27,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Monday Evening, March 1,
OTHELLO.
Tuesday Evening, March 2,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
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RICHELIEU.
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THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Friday Evening, March 5,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Saturday Matinee, March 6,
HAMLET.
Saturday Evening, March 6,
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Monday Evening, March 8,
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THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
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THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
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OTHELLO.
Wednesday Evening, March 31,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
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RICHELIEU.
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THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
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THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
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CHURCH AND COURT.

A Modern Trial for Heresy.

"Some of our readers," says the London Echo of Nov. 11, "may remember an affecting picture exhibited a few years ago in London of an old Protestant martyr tried by the Inquisition. The cruel-faced judges sit as in their thrones above, the miserable already-condemned wretch lies on the ground, with attendant sworn tormentors ready to apply the rack and thumbscrews. This is not precisely the picture of the highest Court of Appeal ever open to heresy in England in 1870. The chamber of the Privy Council Office allotted to such purposes presented yesterday, on the occasion of the trial of Rev. CHARLES VOYSEY, an aspect far less formidable, but, in its way, hardly less interesting. Here, with all the finest machinery of English law was to be determined whether a clergyman of the national Church might confine to preach doctrines belonging to certain advanced schools of thought in Germany and at home, but rarely heard of in the pulpits of the orthodox clergy. A false warning to, for at least as its two chief members went, could scarcely be wished for. There, at a long table, near two comfortable fires, in the airy and pleasant hall, sat the four members of the Privy Council present. Nobody sat at the end of the table as Judge-in-Chief, only on each side were the ex-Chancellor, in ordinary attire, and at the end behind, at the bar, with a convenient desk to support his papers, stood the 'heretic,' making his appeal. On one side of the table was the Archbishop of Canterbury, with his plain, wise, sweet face full of gentle dignity, and on Lord Cranbrook and ex-Chancellor PHILLIMORE, looking like a cramp, kindly shepherd, whose 'busy dealings with the world' had lain more in the line of the disposal of decent sheep of affairs belonging to the Woolsack. On the other hand, and for ever stretching over to whisper and interrupt, sat Lord CHELMSFORD and Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, merely to behold whose gestures was to surmise that they at least looked on the ecclesiastic at the bar, if not quite as a 'pestilent fellow,' yet at least as 'one who troubleth this nation.' Then came the appellant himself, standing most precisely in a Sam Bensic, but in full canonical and M. A. gown of Carlisle, has been addressed to the Governor, setting forth that Dr. SCHOEPF's long confinement of over twenty months has greatly affected his health; that he has had several copious hemorrhages from his lungs; and that, inasmuch as grave doubts of his guilt have been expressed by many disinterested medical societies as to the correctness of the evidence in establishing his guilt, they therefore invoke the Executive clemency in behalf of the prisoner, and pray that the Governor will grant to the said SCHOEPF a pardon upon any condition which he may see proper to attach to the same."

THE "RED STOCKINGS."

The Cause Which Led to the Breaking-up of the Nine—"Rolling" the Base-Ball Market.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 25.

We learned last night, from excellent authority, that an understanding has been entered into during the past season among the strictly first-class players of the country, the object of which is to raise the market value of ball-players. The prime movers in this movement, it is said, are Messrs. GEORGE and HARRY WRIGHT, late of the Cincinnati Club. During the various tours our club made through the country the past season, these players, it is said, convened councils of the best and most prominent members of opposing nines. In these councils they took pains to impress upon the minds of their fellow professionals the great value of their services, and the limited compensation they were receiving for them. They also arranged with these players that they shall not engage for the ensuing season without previously notifying them. The result of all this maneuvering has been that the players whose services are desirable hold themselves at such enormous figures as to preclude the possibility of any established club engaging them with any hope of meeting expenses from the receipts of games. A club such as the Chicago Club now is, or the proposed Indianapolis or Boston Clubs promise to be, and even Chicago's high-priced players are laying in a fair share of their profitable existence, but it is hardly to be expected that the stockholders in these ephemeral concerns will consent for any great length of time to the constant drain upon their private purses which will be necessary to pay their representative nines. A club must depend upon itself after struggling into existence cannot pay such prices as are demanded without going into debt, or passing around the hat for more subscriptions. Prominent members of the two Front City clubs, the Atlantics and the Mutuals, have declared they will be bound by the arrangement referred to above, and will not enter into negotiations for next season without first consulting their mentors. The officers of the Cincinnati Club are, of course, highly indignant at this procedure upon the part of the Wrights, and, with characteristic independence, will not submit to it. The Cincinnati nine will hold the first place on the ball-field for five successive seasons, and can well afford to rest upon her laurels, and the managers of the Cincinnati Club have wisely determined to dispense with a professional nine during the ensuing year. The result of this determination is, of course, with the fidgets of Sir R. PHILLIMORE flinging his arms over the neighboring chairs and jumping up to whisper to Lord HATHERLEY or send the clerk in search of some book of reference. Probably to the thoroughly trained lecture-room ear of the interrupters, and the endless *ex officios* of the lawyers, and ushers and spectators behind, were only matters of course; but, to a clergyman accustomed to preach to people who are in the habit of sitting still and not asking questions, the distraction must have been considerable. However, Mr. VOYSEY supported it yesterday with unfailing steadiness, and was able at intervals, it seemed, to make some impression on his judges. When, for instance, he was pressed as to his teaching God alone as the true object of worship, and that Christ had only been sent to lead men to Him, and not to take his place in the human heart, he appealed to his hearers whether much of the modern teaching did not tend to the opposite lesson, and make men love Christ more than God, and tell their children to fear to fall into the hands of God, while they would be shocked to tell them to fear to fall into those of Christ. Again, in questioning whether Christ taught the usually understood doctrines, he asked whether, when he said that 'the hour cometh when the true worshipers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth,' he could for a moment be understood to have said, 'The hour cometh when they shall worship three persons in one God?' But the subjects involved in this remarkable trial, if unavoidably dragged into a Court of justice, are very unfit for newspaper discussion, and we must leave the matter for others to handle in its controversial bearings."

The Suicide at Niagara Falls—What Led to It—Letter of a Clergyman—Finding of the Body.

From the Chicago Times, Nov. 25.

Below is given a letter from Rev. E. P. GOODWIN, pastor of the First Congregational Church, explaining the motives which led Mrs. AVERY to commit suicide by leaping into the Niagara River:

Now that the whole truth is known respecting the painful disappearance and death of Mrs. AVERY, it seems desirable that some statement should be made more apparently covering the facts than the reports and rumors current.

It was fifteen instead of twelve years ago that Mrs. AVERY suffered the attack of typhoid fever which is the supposed origin of her mental trouble, and her recovery, instead of being followed by "symptoms of insanity which gained strength as the years went on," was so apparently complete as to quiet all previous apprehensions of such a result. The only noticeable change wrought by her illness was a nervousness, at wide intervals, to great depression of spirits, coupled with the feeling that she had ceased to be of use in the world. These experiences, however, were invariably connected with a lack of her usual good health, and passed away upon its restoration. Generally, she was cheerful, devoted very much interest to the family, and actively engaged in various departments of benevolent and Christian work. Indeed, her official relations to some of our most prominent and valued city charities continued to her death, and the weight always attached to her advice, is ample witness that through all these years her mind was unimpaired. For some three months past, however, she had been uncommonly despondent. Her health refused to grant a readily as usual to treatment, and doctors naturally deepened her depression, and awakened in the family the gravest solicitude. Still no special watch was kept upon her conduct, but increased effort was made instead to relieve her spirits, make her home attractive, and win her back to her former self. How all these affectionate desires and efforts failed, and what a terrible despair in spite of them finally settled upon her secluded mind, the sad facts, as well known, made clear; but the letter written from Niagara and received this morning furnishes a full solution of this painful mystery. It was written for the avowed purpose of relieving those who had been left in a "suspense worse than death." It discloses the fact that the purpose of self-destruction had been cherished for "the greater part" of the time for weeks past and that the method taken of insuring it into effect was chosen because of the certainty of its success. The letter breathes tenderest affection for all the members of the family, and emphasizes with a touching pathos the unlimited devotion of her husband, and her intense desire for the happiness of the home circle. But its chief stress is given to setting forth her assurances, amounting to absolute certainty, that it is only her presence and its baneful influence that checks and mars their joy. And here is the secret of her conduct. She is so painfully conscious that her life is utterly useless, a burden to herself and a constant source of unhappiness to her friends; she is so certain that she shall "wear them all out," that she feels it is "better to die than live!" She has, therefore, calmly resolved to move herself out of the way; acts about it as a matter of unquestionable duty, and not only staunchly believes his written conviction down for the comfort of those she leaves, that "my death will so add to your happiness as to be (not now, perhaps, but after a little) an event of great joy."

It is hardly needful to add a word by way of tribute to a character so well and widely known. A devoted wife and mother; a peculiarly conscientious, consistent and earnest Christian—with a heart specially alive to the needs of the poor, and a person always open to render aid; a hearty sympathy for the distressed and unfortunate of every class—she filled a place in the family, the church and the community which all delighted to recognize and to honor. Her mind, entangled in a mass from which it could not break away, could see no good in life, and her modest conscience forced her to end it that others might be happy. But when the veiled soul, as it were, sympathizing waters closed over her body, the joyful heavens opened to her spirit, and the long-troubled and weary one was welcomed to the peace which passeth knowledge and which abideth forever.

E. P. GOODWIN,
Pastor First Congregational Church.
CHICAGO, Nov. 22, 1870.
The body has been found.

Dr. Schoepf—The Governor of Pennsylvania Again Petitioned to Pardon Him.

The Harrisburg (Penn.) *Telegraph* of the 23d inst. says that a petition, signed by the ball clergyman Sheriff THOMPSON and other citi-

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.
Office, No. 11 Pine-st.
(Unless previously disposed of by private sale, as an entirety.)

ON THURSDAY, Dec. 1,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway,
(No postponement on account of bad Weather.)

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK, BOUNDED BY 5TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) MADISON-AV., 75TH AND 76TH STS., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the GRAND 76th-st. entrance to Central Park.

This block has long been considered by many prominent judges as the CHOICEST on the side of the Park. It is the only WHOLE block that can be purchased. It is subjected to PECULIAR improvements; 75th-st., 76th and 77th sts. are sewered, and the stone on the north side of the block are PAVED with Nicolson or Belgian pavement. The Madison-av. cars are running up as far as 74th-st.

The location is HIGH, DRY and HEALTHY, OVERLOOKING the HANDSOMEST portions of the CENTRAL PARK. The sale will be "POSITIVE." The block will be offered as a whole, at a one-up price, when, if not taken, it will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. The title is indisputable. Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for FIVE YEARS. Each and every lot, with each and every pear, is GUARANTEED, as to soil and water, to be free from rock, and to be in every other way something beyond any contingency an EMINENTLY DESIRABLE neighborhood and MAGNIFICENT improvement. Parties wishing to buy the ENTIRE property before the day of sale will be accommodated. Apply to DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 44 Broadway; or to the auctioneers,

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE.—IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE LOTS on 8TH, 9TH and 81ST STS., near CENTRAL PARK; 7TH-AV., CORNER 8TH-ST.; NORTH-E. MAST. CORNER BROADWAY and 34TH-ST. (being the NOBLE YARD); also improved property on WASHINGTON-ST., HORATIO-ST., corner of GREENWICH-AV., WEST MUSEUM-ST. and LEXINGTON-AV. CORNER 53D-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, 1870, at 11 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors named in the will of the late JAMES M. HALSTED, deceased, the following valuable property:

FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Two lots, north side, 150 feet east of 8th-av.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET AND SEVENTH-AVENUE.—House and lot on south-west corner of 7th-av. and 57th-st., and one lot in the rear, on 57th-st.

FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Two lots south side, 175 feet west of Madison-av.

FIFTY-FIRST-STREET.—Three lots north side, 125 feet west of Madison-av.

BROADWAY AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH-STREET.—Lot on south-west corner.

WASHINGTON-STREET.—Houses and lots Nos. 446 and 450 Washington-st., near Watts-st.

GREENWICH-AVENUE.—House and lots Nos. 123, 127, 129 Greenwich-av., corner of Horatio-st.

HORATIO-STREET.—House and lot No. 4 Horatio-st.

WEST TENTH-STREET.—House and lot No. 166 West Tenth-street, Westside.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—Four lots and stables and lots Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Lexington-av., commencing on the corner of 53d-st.

Sixty per Cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Book open at the office of the auctioneers.

P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 8 Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE OF TATE & CO. (Limited), at 12 o'clock on Jan. 3, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, (Stock Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 7 Wall-st., and No. 111 Broadway), all the assets in public ship of the Stock Ball Line of 2,000 tons burthen; Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and all scrip in packets of land in Monroe County, Penn.

Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY E. CLARK, H. SPENCER WEST, MARVIN R. MAXWELL and WILLIAM H. DAVIS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—William H. Davis, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to this Court for a discharge from his debts; by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear at the fifth day of December, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Davis, one of the Judges thereof, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, by, at his office, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1870.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES H. FRIEND, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Moses H. Friend, of the City and County of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the District of New-York.

CHARLES S. SMITH,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.
No. 261 Broadway, City of New-York.

No. 2,339.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. HALL and HENRY HALL, Jr., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William F. Hall and Henry Hall, Jr., Bankrupts, of the City of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

FRANCIS PARES OSBORN, Assignee,
128 Broadway.

No. 2,187.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAJOR ABRAM D. SMITH, Bankrupt.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment of Timothy Sullivan and Michael Smith, both of the City of New-York, merchants, under the name of T. Smith & Co., of the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their own creditors by the District Court of said district.

Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1870.

JOSIAH COLEY, Assignee,
No. 31 Lexington-av., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS.—For sale, the stock and fixtures of a business which has been established forty years, together with a lease of the premises, if desired. Any one wishing to buy will find it to their interest to call and examine. For particulars inquire of ISAAC F. STORY, No. 11 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—THE stock, fixtures and lease of a hardware and tool store on 3d-av., sixty feet to, and stock small. Apply at 194 Atlantic-st., near Henry, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Opinion and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC and NERVOUSNESS. Sold by all druggists.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of Europe to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, to be affixed to each bottle. Without this stamp the Chlorodyne is spurious. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York, JARVIS-WALL, Williams-st.; P. C. WELLS & CO., No. 198 Fulton-st.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, BALANCED and closed, bankrupts' books examined and estates wound up. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 107 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

Essays for young men on gross social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage—with rare means of relief for the enfeebled, nervous, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 200 pages and 100 valuable prescriptions, for all forms of disease, either of a private or delicate nature, in a style of language and illustration, which it requires no medical education to understand. Sent by mail, in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston, Mass. This Institute is chartered by the State, and has the only Museum of Anatomy in America. Visitors always welcome. Open daily and evening. A medical officer in attendance. Consultation free. Thousands of patients, in any disease, may rely on receiving skillful treatment by addressing as above.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE TECHNOLOGIST FOR DECEMBER is now ready. A journal devoted to engineering, manufacturing and patents. Contains a beautiful engraving of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and other all news-dealers. Issued by the Industrial Publication Company, No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 12 4th-st. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
Evansville, Henderson and
Nashville Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, due in 1907. Interest payable on the first days of January and July, at the BANK OF AMERICA, New-York.

The line of this road extends from HENDERSON, on the OHIO RIVER, to the State line of TENNESSEE, passing through the rich counties of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with CHICAGO, NASHVILLE, the SOUTH and EAST.

Seventy-nine miles are completed, at a cost of $2,000,000, mined almost entirely from stock subscriptions, leaving only twenty miles to be built which section is nearly ready for the iron, and will be completed and opened by January next.

The net earnings are now quite large, and there is no reasonable doubt this the extensive local trade and important connections of the road will make it abundantly remunerative to the stockholders.

The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company to be ONE MILLION DOLLARS, (or $16,000 per mile), payable as above.

More than $2,500,000 of the bonds have been already negotiated, and the remainder will be sold for the present at 85 and accrued interest; at which rate they constitute a very desirable investment.

Further information will be furnished on application to us.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 WALL-ST.

THE
National Trust
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 236 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS N. MANGAM, President.
E. L. SOLOMON, } Vice-Presidents.
HENRY E. BANGROFT, }
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT. CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED VALUE AND BELOW PAR.

Real Valuation of Property - - - $21,846,161
While Indebtedness only - - - - - 869,000

ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SALE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N.B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds a specialty.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DUBUQUE, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the West.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Letters Circular of Credit for Travelers for sale in all parts of Europe. Ex. Bonaparte on Paris.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
The equity-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of
WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip,
No. 49 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS,
COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all parts of the WORLD.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until noon, MONDAY, Dec. 5, for the sale of one steamer of 1,000 tons burthen, now on the stocks at Portsmouth, Virginia. Said steamer will be launched on the 1st of December, and will be completed and ready for delivery on the 1st of January, 1871. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 39 Broadway, New-York. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Said steamer will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., unless sold at private sale before that time. Terms cash. Bids will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 39 Broadway, New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, Dec. 5, 1870.

JOHN DUFF,
C. H. MCCORMICK,
Executors of the Estate of Cyrus H. McCormick, deceased.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
No. 52 Broadway, Room 5,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Maryland Coal Company, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 14, inclusive. By order of the Board.

HARRY E. HOY, Secretary.

A SELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF The Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Company, 20 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EAST TENNESSEE,
VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA
RAILROAD
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.
REDEEMABLE 1900.

Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1900.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 30 Wall-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 32 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfort and Glasgow.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NEW-YORK CITY REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court, made in the action of ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described property, situate in the City of New-York:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being on the south-west corner of 7th-av. and 57th-st., and one lot in the rear, on 57th-st.

Terms and conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
206 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the entire Company Bonded Debt. ONLY 30 MILES OF TRACK HERE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $16,000 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 84 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1882.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 30 Wall-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 32 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfort and Glasgow.

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Terms and conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
(Established by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 16 ELEVENTH-ST.,
Between Sullivan and Thompson sts.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED FROM DATE OF DEPOSIT.
Interest payable or compounded three times in a year, on every thirty days, as depositor prefer. Married women and minors have the same control over their money deposited in this Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits made on Saturday, with interest due.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 200 and 202 Chatham-st., corner of Pearl-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1.
E. J. HAMMOND, } JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. L. WHITE, } A. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. } T. E. TRMOUL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits of $5 and upwards, from date. Deposits made on or before Dec. 7 will draw interest from Dec. 1. Amount now due depositors, $14,000,000; surplus, $1,500,000.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 39 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1870.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. due Dec. 1, 1870, on the Preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on Nov. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

H. D. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

The total number of shares of the above-named Company entitled to a dividend of 3 per cent on the Preferred Stock, and 1½ per cent on the Common Stock, for the six months ending Nov. 30, 1870, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after Dec. 1, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the 30th inst., both inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN C. HAMILTON, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED S. JAYNE, Bankrupt.—By virtue of a certain order of the United States District Court, dated Nov. 23, 1870, I will sell at public auction the personal property of the said bankrupt, as the same is now vested in the United States, by the said order, and under a warrant in bankruptcy, as follows, viz: On TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., by Bunker & Dominy, auctioneers, at their sale-room, No. 113 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, all the plate glass boards and bugies, walking-canes, plush, leather goods, toys, playing-cards, dress, hat, cloth, shawls, dress goods, &c.—Dated November.

(Signed.) CHARLES K. SHARPE,
United States Marshal.

JNO. H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell
20,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 32 Exchange Place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, at 11 A. M., at YOUNG'S SALEROOMS, No. 5 John-st., a choice assortment of hyacinths, crocuses, &c., in quantities to suit purchasers.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE-OAK.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1870.

Sealed proposals for the delivery of 200,000 cubic feet of Live-oak timber, of the best quality, at each of the Navy-yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the eleventh (11th) day of December next.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Live-oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties to the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and no additional allowance will be made for any neglect or delay occasioned by the sureties.

The whole quantity to be delivered within three years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the ability to procure it.

In addition to the above, sealed proposals will be received at the same time on the same terms and conditions, and similarly indorsed, for the delivery, each at its own yard, of Live-oak for the following purposes, viz: At Charlestown, the principal pieces siding 14 to 12 inches, moulded 14 to 12 inches, sided 12 inches; principal pieces and crooks moulded being in like proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the above proposals, but of greater lengths and crooks.

At Brooklyn, the principal pieces siding 14 to 12 inches, moulded 14 to 12 inches, sided 12 inches; principal pieces and crooks moulded being in like proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the above proposals, but of greater lengths and crooks.

The whole quantity to be delivered at each yard on or before the 1st of February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids for any timber under this advertisement if offered above the rates which the Government is willing to pay for the same, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are bona fide in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

FORM OF OFFER.

(If from a firm.)

I, ——, of ——, hereby offer to furnish ——— cubic feet (or ———) of ——— timber, in the State of ———, and hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy-yard, at ———, the whole quantity of ——— cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 4, 1870, viz: ——— cubic feet of ——— timber, ——— inches square, and ——— pieces, at $——— per foot; ——— cubic feet of ——— timber, ——— inches square, and ——— pieces, at $——— per foot; ——— cubic feet of ——— timber, ——— inches square, and ——— pieces, at $——— per foot; ——— cubic feet of ——— timber, ——— inches square, and ——— pieces, at $——— per foot.

Total quantity. Total value.

(The total prices to be likewise written in full.)

And I (or we) offer to accept, I (or we) engage to be examined, and the contract entered into at the Purchasing Pay-master of the Naval Station at ———.

Date ———. (Signature.) ———

Witness: ———.

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are located.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ———, of the county of ——— and State of ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid or offer of ——— shall be accepted, he (or they) will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract for the same by the Pay-master of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, and in case he (or they) shall fail to enter into such contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Date ———. (Signature.) ———

Witness: ———.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Oct. 24, 1870.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved Oct. 24, 1870, authority is given to the Governor to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, for other purposes therein mentioned. A copy of said act, duly certified, will be found on file in the Executive office. Proposals upon application at the Executive office.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

By the Governor:
ROBERT H. ATKINSON, Executive Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—In addition to the second division of the Canada Air Line, tenders for which are already invited to be in on 20th November, the directors of the Great Western Railway are prepared to receive TENDERS for the THIRD OR LAST DIVISION OF THE CANADA AIR LINE, FROM SIMCOE TO CARLETON PLACE, FORTY MILES.

Plans and specifications will be on exhibition at the office of Geo. Lowe Ross, Esq., Chief Engineer, Hamilton, on and after Nov. 28, and parties intending tendering for the Third Division Canada Air Line must be in the hands of the undersigned by 12 o'clock on the morning of

THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1870.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
Chief offices, HAMILTON, Ontario, Nov. 16, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COUNT-HOUSE, PARK,
No. 31 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1870.

To TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that one per cent will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December next, on additional taxes levied on real and personal estate, being unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, calculated from the day the taxes were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY
DAY to and from Glasgow and Derry, touching
Rocket and Carnarvon Ward from Liverpool, calling
sions in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway,
Sweden and Denmark. Passengers booked through
Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow,
Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent,
and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's
Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity
Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN
STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-
class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WED-
NESDAY
as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Nov. 30, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....Wed., Dec. 7, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FERRY, Jr.
Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Dec. 21, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. J. FREEMAN..Jan. 4, at .....
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, cur-
rency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPA-
NY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-
YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
AND SOUTHAMPTON.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the
Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as
follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, Surgeon.....SATURDAY, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT.....Lieut. HAMON.....SATURDAY, Dec. 3
PEREIRE.....HARDY.....SATURDAY, Dec. 10
LAFAYETTE.....BOUREAU...SATURDAY, Jan. 7
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second
cabin, $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
SPECIAL TICKETS to Paris, by the steamers of
this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land
passengers and specie.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ERIN, Bragg, Saturday, Nov. 26, at 8 A. M.
VIRGINIA, Aldrich, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1 P. M.
Passage to Queenstown (including wine): Cabin, $70
and $80, currency. Steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queens-
town, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's
office, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS-
TOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are
appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Nov. 29, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
And every alternate SATURDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$70 Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 To London.....35
To Halifax, N. S.....30 To Halifax, N. S.....15
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam,
Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at low rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by per-
sons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's
Office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COM-
PANY.
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY
REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class.....$150 Steerage.....$80
$125 to $110.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries
for the trip.
Steamers of this line leave Pier No. 42 North
River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day
previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
DEC. 3, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connect-
ing with MONGOLIA for Japan and China.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San
Jose Guatemala.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 31,
1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be
received until 3 P. M. Friday, Dec. 2.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific
ports will be received until 3 P. M. Wednesday,
Dec. 1, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers
in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further infor-
mation, apply at the office, No. 27 North River.
J. D. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP
COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d
and 17th of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SMOOTH, Dec. 2d.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, Jan. 2d.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. TIBBLEPAUGH, Feb.
2d.
These splendid steamers sail as advertised dates, and
call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio
Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of
freight or passage, apply to
WM. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MIS-
SOURI, Capt. J. E. EDWARDS, will sail Dec. 1, at 3
P. M., from Pier No. 1 North River.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 13 East River, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Tuesday.....Nov. 29,
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Friday, Dec. 2,
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Monday, Dec. 12,
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Thursday, Dec. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock
P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. E. EDWARDS, (via Nassau).....Dec. 1
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. ADAMS.....Dec. 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE.....Dec. 15
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSEN-
GER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND AT-
LANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. HUDSON, SATURDAY,
Nov. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 6 Wall-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 29,
from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, PERRIN & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MARLOW, THURS-
DAY, Dec. 1, from Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 45 Liberty-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with
the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with
Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent, 14 A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R.,
No. 629 Broadway. No. 629 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.
Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer T. W. Cott will
leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Tuesday, at 5 P.
M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and
Breakwater Railroad. Returning, leaves
Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BU-
REAU.—United States passports indispensable to
travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent,
No. 68 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known, first-class side-wheel steamship
RIENZI,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY,
Nov. 26, at 1 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Colum-
bus, Lavaca, Indianola, and all points on the Missis-
sippi and Ohio Rivers, to be delivered at New-Or-
leans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommoda-
tions, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 45 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship VICTOR will follow Saturday, Dec. 3.

Steam-ship VICTOR will follow Saturday, Dec. 3.
Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec 3.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 115 Wall-st., corner Front.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Con-
tinent of Europe, who can spend the expense of a
month or two, will find PARIS the place of study. All
services are available in relieving the traveler from
multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting pass-
ports, examination and conveyance of luggage, pro-
curing the best accommodations, &c., rendering the
traveler from imposition, and an inutility of annoy-
ance to which they are exposed in various parts of
the Continent. Competent and trustworthy servants
and carefully drawn up Passports can be obtained by
applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue
d'Agot, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURES AT
STEINWAY HALL.—The lectures on SUNDAY
EVENING, Nov. 27, will be delivered by OLIVER
DYER, Esq. Subject—*How to Get to Heaven; or, the
Path of Life Explained from the Word of God, the
Source of the Only Baptism Now of God.*

SERMONS FOR YOUNG MEN AT
Church of the Holy Communion, West 20th-st.,
corner 6th-av.—The first sermon of the course will be
delivered on ADVENT SUNDAY EVENING, Nov.
27, by Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., Rector of Grace
Church. Other eminent clergymen of the City have
promised to preach on the following Sundays. All
young men are cordially invited to attend. Seats all free. Hour of service, 7½.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR
of Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg,
near 5th-av., announces a series of discourses to re-
vivals, as follows: SABBATH MORNING 10½ o'clock—*Sin
a Ruling Principle.* EVENING, will preach the first in
the regular course of Sunday evening discourses to
the young people. Theme—*Woman Fallen.* Seats free.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO
will preach SUNDAY EVENING in East Baptist
Church, corner Seventeenth and Madison-sts., on
DOMINION DRIVEN BACK. In the MORNING Mr.
HUGO preaches in Harlem Baptist Church, Rev. E.
LUCAS, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights in Roman
Catholic Countries.*

THE THIRD OF A COURSE OF
Lectures in aid of the mission work of the Lenox
Free Church will be given in the Sun-
day-school room, 101st-st., near 5th-av., on MONDAY
EVENING, Nov. 28, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. FRANCIS
VINTON, D. D. Subject—*The Confessions: Athanasian,
80 cents.*

SPIRITUALISM.—SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., IN
Shiloh Hall, south-west corner 35th-st. and 10th-av.
Meetings are open to the public. Children's Lyceum
meets every SUNDAY, proving conclusively that spirits do not
converse with mortals, encouraging and wooing them
onward toward their heavenly home. Seats free.

WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST,
THE SON OF MAN? is the subject to be
discussed by the Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, in the
Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY
AFTERNOON, Nov. 20 and 27, at the Church of the
Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., by Rev. U. T.
THAYER. Service at 3½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—
Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Marine Church,
corner of Cherry-st. and Madison-st., by the Rev.
Rev. R. D. HUNTER; and at 7½ a Thanksgiving ser-
vice. Preaching at the Mission, corner of Water and
Dover-sts., and No. 336 West-st., at 3½ P. M.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A PUBLIC
Meeting in the interest of this mission will be held
SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Taber-
nacle Congregational Church, 6th-av., corner of 35th-
st. Rev. Dr. T. F. THOMPSON, Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL,
and Rev. GEO. J. MUMMIS will take part in the services.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH,
Lexington-av., corner 53d-st.—The Pastor, T. M. EASTON, will
preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the
EVENING at 7½, on *Christ Crucified, the Power of God and
the Wisdom of God.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. General
prayer-meeting at 8 P. M. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER
Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY
by Elder J. B. COOK, at 10½ A. M. Subjects—*Man's
Mortality; or, Shall We Live Again? 11½ A. M.
What Think ye of Christ? or the Divine Remedy to
Rescue Man from Sin and Death.*

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH,
5th-st., near 2d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH
MORNING at 10½, prayer, and in the EVENING at
7½. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Young People's
meeting at 6 P. M. and at the conclusion of the even-
ing service. All are cordially invited.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN
Delancey and Stanton sts.—Rev. WM. MOAT-
LEIGH, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Young People's prayer meeting
at 6 P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH
this evening to the young people in the West Twenty-third-street
Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY
MORNING. The monthly meeting of the Sabbath-
school at 3½ P. M. Young People's meeting in
the evening. A cordial invitation to all.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Sixth-av., near Broadway.—Services at 10½ A. M.
and 7½ P. M. Sermon to the MORNING by the Pas-
tor, Rev. JAS. D. WILSON. In the EVENING by the
Rev. Dr. KING, of First Presbyterian Church of New-York.
Rev. WM. M. PAXON, D. D.

HOW TO WAR AND HOW TO WIN.—
The first in a course of lectures to young men and
people will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG,
Jr., on SUNDAY EVENING in the Church of the
Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. HERRELL BROMARSOM,
Pastor of the New-Hampshire Congregational Church,
corner Madison-av. and 45th-st., will preach SUN-
DAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for
the morning discourse—*The Pharaoh Sins.* All are in-
vited.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE SEATS—EAST
26th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Clergyman in
charge.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P.
M. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD will preach. Strangers
cordially invited.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF SER-
MONS in behalf of the New-York Protestant Epis-
copal City Mission Society, will be preached on SUN-
DAY EVENING, Nov. 27, by Rev. WM. F. MORGAN,
D. D., in Christ Church, 35th-st. and Fifth-av. Other
services are available in relieving the traveler from
multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting pass-
ports, examination and conveyance of luggage, pro-
curing the best accommodations, &c., rendering the
traveler from imposition, and an inutility of annoy-
ance to which they are exposed in various parts of
the Continent. Competent and trustworthy servants
and carefully drawn up Passports can be obtained by
applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue
d'Agot, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—
Rev. CHARLES H. HOWARD, Pastor.—The Pastor,
HOWARD will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.,
and Rev. GEO. W. COLLORD at 7½ o'clock. P. M. A
prayer-meeting will follow the evening service. Seats
free. Strangers and visitors are cordially
invited.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BA-
Church will worship with this Church
SUNDAY next. Preaching 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr.
WESCOTT, and 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. H. STEELE.
Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening. People's Ordi-
nary Association of the Church.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH, 34th-st., west of Broadway and 6th-
av., Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., Pastor.—Divine ser-
vice in this church during the winter months will be
conducted at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school
at 2 P. M. Gift Concert, 1871; tickets from the
office of the Freedmen Aid.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH, West 34th-st., near 8th-av.—Preach-
ing on SUNDAY, the 27th inst., by the Pastor, Rev.
Dr. POE. MORNING at 10½ o'clock. EVENING at
7½, on the subject for the evening—*The Kind of
Piety Needed in Christ.*

REV. CHARLES T. LEE, FIFTH
AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, preaching
ing, 9th-st., near 5th-av. SUNDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ A.
M. Subject—*Incorrect Views of God.* Seats free.
Public cordially invited.

THE EVENING SERVICE AT THE
Free Church of St. Matthias, No. 216 West 36th-st.,
Rev. W. F. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector, commences at
7½ o'clock. Sermon, Nov. 27, by Rev. R. F. DE
CRESPIGNY.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST
CHURCH, corner 31st-st.—Rev. Dr. RICHARD HOTT will preach on SUN-
DAY, at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor at 7½ P. M. Sunday-
school at 2 P. M.

REV. J. M. FULLMAN WILL PREACH
at the Church of Our Saviour, (Sixth Universal-
ist), 34th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., SUNDAY
MORNING and EVENING.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services
on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching
by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHARMERS.

REV. E. M. PIERCE, D. D. WILL PREACH
in St. John's M. E. Church, 23d-st., near 6th-av., on
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1870, at 7½ P. M.
Young People's prayer-meeting at 6½. Seats free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-
class colored girl as nurse; fully competent to
take charge of an infant; can be highly recom-
mended; no objection to the country or to travel.
Address E. A. V., No. 23 East 14th-st., between 3d
and 4th-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG
woman, a situation as chamber-maid and wait-ress;
would assist with the washing and ironing; good City
reference can be given. No. 139 Sixth-st., between
Bowery and Spring.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG
woman, a situation as chamber-maid and wait-ress;
would assist with the washing and ironing; good City
reference can be given. No. 139 Sixth-st., between
Bowery and Spring.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, RESPECTABLE
woman, work by the day to wash or clean house.
Call for one week at No. 139 Clinton-place, 8th-st.,
Room No. 13.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT
woman, a situation as first-class cook; under-
stands all kinds of cooking; with good reference. Call
at No. 30 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-
aged woman, a situation in a private
family to plain sewing by hand and machine. Call at
No. 231 Sixth-av., corner of 8th-st., above grocer's store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG
girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress,
or would take care of children; or to plain sewing.
Call at No. 128 West 31st-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT-
able person as lady's maid or seamstress; is a
first-class fitter on Wheeler & Wilson machine; no
salary not so much an object as a respectable home;
has very best City references. Call for two days at
No. 225 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEST-
ant girl to do general house-work; is willing and
obliging; is a good washer and ironer; best of City
references given and required. Address No. 251
30th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR
a young woman as chamber-maid and to assist
with the laundry; scanty reference. Inquire as
No. 32 University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEST-
ant young woman as good plain cook; good
references. Call at No. 161 West 22d-st., between 6th
and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT-
able young woman as first-class cook; under-
stands cooking in all its branches; no objections to
the country. Apply at No. 127 West 26th-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL
Operations, capable and trustworthy, constantly
found at No. 309 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED
English woman (without children) to go out by the day
to wash and iron; will be willing to do some light work;
City reference. Apply at No. 203 Grand-st.,
third floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN,
a situation to do general house-work; is willing
and obliging. Call at M. HILDT'S, No. 17 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN
young man as coachman; thoroughly under-
stands the care of horses, also the treatment of all dis-
eases; can drive two, four or six horses; has no objec-
tion to go out of the City; the best reference as to the
above, also as to honesty and sobriety. Call or ad-
dress for one week W. W., in care of Mr. Kaltson, No.
193 Hester-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO
obtain a situation for a colored young man, to
assist in the care of one horse; is willing to work
on his present employer, No. 47 West 16th-st., or at
private stable. No. 207 West 19th-st., Saturday and
Monday next.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUA-
tion as coachman or groom; will be quiet, steady
and obliging; no objection to the country; will
be well recommended. Address T. C., Box No. 231
Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-
class coachman, who understands his business
thoroughly; as stableman or as driver of one or two
horses; good City references. Address H. B.,
No. 149 West 19th-st., stable store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN
and groom by a man of long experience; is a good
City driver; understands his business thoroughly;
has good references. Can be seen at or address Mr.
T. J. COX, proprietor Springlet Horses.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE
young man as groom or groom and coachman;
good recommendations. Address R. C., No.
207 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN
a private family by an experienced young man.
Call or address WAITER, No.
218 West 26th-st., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT-
able young man as porter; not afraid of work;
can give good references from last employer. Address
W., No. 164 Avenue C, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN
by a sober, reliable young man; thoroughly un-
derstands the care of horses; is also a first-class bar-
ness-maker; would be willing to make himself gen-
erally useful; no objections to country; best City
reference. Address C. CANTWELL, Newark, N. J.,
post-office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS
coachman and groom, by a single Protestant
German; can furnish good City references as to care and
management of horses, &c.; good carpet-bag driver; best
City reference. Address J. C., Box 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR MY COACH-
man, a German; kind, intelligent and thorough-
ly honest and reliable; will give the highest recom-
mendations. Address Rev. Chas. Rex, No. 2,154, New-
York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION
by a young married man of steady habits;
thoroughly understands his duties; can come highly
recommended from late employer. Call or address
for one week, No. 344 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG
good coachman; City or country. Call at No.
128 Greene-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERI-
can and English watches, jewelry, silverware,
clocks and French clocks is at MEAD & MERRILL'S old
established jewelry stores, 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
21st-st., corner 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN
West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., will
have room, with board, to let to a single gentleman, a front room, bed-
room and parlor, handsomely furnished, suitable for
visiting; also a single room; terms moderate. Address
A. B., Box No. 126 Times Office.

TO A REV. GENTLEMAN.—TWO OR
three rooms en suite, with board, to let to a
gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also, single
rooms; private family; terms moderate. Address
REV., Box No. 2,151 Broadway.

PLEASANT HOME FOR THE WIN-
TER WITH BOARD.—Suite of rooms on second
floor, for gentleman and wife, or family. Those will go
to No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and Fourth-av.,
Broadway. References exchanged.

NO. 56 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN
Broadway and 6th-av.—To let, with or
without private table, a handsomely furnished suite of
rooms en suite, or single rooms, for gentlemen and
wife, or gentlemen only; other rooms to let; private
house; references exchanged.

A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF ROOMS—
suitable for an artist, or one or two persons, ele-
gantly furnished, without board, to let together or
separately. For particulars inquire at No. 15 West
38th-st., near Fifth-av.

A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOM-
modated with board and lodging in a private fam-
ily, on second floor, within two minutes' walk of the
corner 5th and 6th-avs.; low grate, large closet, bath
room, &c.; references required. Address A. B., Box
No. 48 West 14th-st.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE AC-
commodated with newly and handsomely-fur-
nished rooms, with board, in a private family, at
No. 6 West 23d-st., near the Coleman House; references
given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF WEST 31ST-
st., will rent, with board, an entire second floor to
a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; refer-
ences given and required. Address W. H., Box No. 161
Times Office.

No. 145 WEST 14TH-ST.—A SECOND
story front, with hall room adjoining, will be rent-
ed to suite or singly, or choice of third story, back
and front, to a private family; terms moderate; ref-
erence required.

No. 40 WEST 19TH-ST.—TWO SUITES
of elegantly-furnished rooms, on first and second
floors; also single room for a gentleman. Strictly
first-class house.

No. 8 WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN
Broadway and 5th-av.—Large front room,
with first-class board, to a French family; references
exchanged.

SECOND FLOOR.—WITH OR WITHOUT
private table; three connecting rooms for families or gen-
tlemen, with superior board, at No. 8 West 23d-st.,
near 5th-av.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS,
with second floor, to rent with board, in a private
family residing at No. 33 West 19th-st.; reference ex-
changed.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS
in the modern house, No. 46 West 15th-st., to let
to gentlemen, with or without board. Unexception-
able references exchanged.

A DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM,
with excellent board; reference. Apply at No. 125
East 26th-st.

PARTIES DESIRING SUPERIOR
accommodations can obtain a suite of four to six
rooms, with or without private table, at No. 32 West
31st-st.

ONE LARGE ROOM, HANDSOMELY
furnished, and also one small room, for gentle-
men; suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen,
with or without board, at No. 56 West 35th-st.

ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED
to let without board in the first-class private resi-
dence No. 21 East 16th-st., near Broadway; references.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT
board. No. 33 East 17th-st., between Union-square
and 4th-av.

No. 9 WEST 30TH-ST.—AN ENTIRE
floor, consisting of parlor, private dining room,
three bedrooms, &c., with rooms for servants.

No. 40 EAST 31ST-ST.—A PRIVATE
family will let the second floor, or single rooms
floor, with or without board; private table if desired.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS
to let with private table; house and attendance
first-class. Apply at No. 42 East 21st-st.

No. 34 WEST 31TH-ST.—FURNISHED
room to let for single gentleman, with or without
board.

No. 4 EAST 19TH-ST., ONE DOOR
from Fifth-av.—Rooms, with board, to let, single
or suite, to let for the Winter, with private table only.

No. 5 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR STUY-
vesant-square.—Rooms to let, with or without
board, with or without private table; references.

PARTIES DESIRING HOUSES OR
rooms, with or without board, (not advertised,)
apply at Everett Library, No. 103 6th-av.

ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED
to let, without board, in first-class private resi-
dence, No. 51 East 19th-st., near Broadway; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN
Orange, N. J., will give a gentleman first-class board
with a large, pleasant chamber, fire in the room, for
one week. Rate strictly reasonable. Address, for one
week, Box No. 4,763 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, TWO CHIL-
dren and nurse, wish to board in a private
family; west side preferred; references exchanged.
Address A. B., Box No. 194 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGI-
ATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 49 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prospectus of all applications, or address as above.
Pupils received at any time.

BOYS AND GIRLS' SCHOOL.—THE
Misses ROSE will open their school, No. 1 East
Fifty-seventh-st., on the 1st of December. Circulars
can be had at the school-house, or at Messrs. Ivison,
Blakeman, Taylor & Co.'s, No. 138 Grand-st.

ARTHUR GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
STE.AV., CORNER 37TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern lan-
guages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY,
Sept. 12; the Primary Department Sept. 19, and the
gymnasium Oct. 3. Office hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
(Established A. D. 1628,)
No. 101 West 44th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Rev. HENRY R. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.
Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 6TH-AV. AND 697 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Fifteenth year.
No time lost—Vacations—Young pupils.
LYON, the oldest Mr. LYON, the leader of the
whole line. In years 20 have entered College—only
three conditioned. Light Gymnastics. Literary So-
ciety for older pupils. Only good boys desired.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG
LADIES,
No. 690 6TH-AVENUE,
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Recreation.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 64, Yonkers, N. Y.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE IN-
STITUTE.—The Best equipped boarding School
for boys in the State. Regular
courses of study, classical, scientific, or commercial;
or students may choose their studies. Winter term
opens Dec. 1. Circulars sent on application. Terms
as low as any first-class boarding school. Board,
washing and fuel, $3 per week. For catalogues, ad-
dress Rev. JOSEPH A. KING, D. D., Fort Edward,
N. Y.

THOROUGH-GOING ENGLISH
School, on the old-fashioned New-England plan,
for young ladies and misses. French by a Parisian
lady. It was never better patronized. No. 142
West 38th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
ON THE BANK OF THE HUDSON, 24 MILES
from New-York City, on the Northern Railroad.
Gentlemen, address Rev. C. DILLOS MANSFIELD,
Principal.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES'
Boarding-school.—Cold Spring, N. Y., 50
miles West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. DOU-
GLAS H. THOMAS, Principal, or Mrs. PROF. RUSSELL,
New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.
Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The next year
of the school opens Sept. 19. For circulars apply to
C. F. TOWNSEND, A. M., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTEL-
LECTUAL Moral and Social Culture of Ladies.
Class reformed Jan. 3. Stamford Collegiate Institute,
Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PEEKSKILL
Acad'y, N. Y., for circulars for one of the best and
cheapest schools.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
White Plains, N. Y. Principal, C. E. WILLIS,
Ph. D.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL, NO. 12 WEST 17TH-
st.—English, French, Drawing and Music a spe-
cialty; terms low.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH
and FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

WM. B. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO.
WITH BROADWAY.—PRIMARY DEPART-
MENT.

MRS. FREDERICK JOHNSON'S PRI-
VATE classes for young ladies, No. 154 Lexington-
av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES LEGGETT'S SCHOOL
for Young Children, No. 236 East 15th-st.

TEACHERS.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH
lady, thoroughly qualified, has the morning hours;
English, French, drawing, music and singing; satis-
factory references. Address X., Box 117 Times Office.

A LADY WHO SPEAKS FRENCH,
and is qualified to teach the English branches, the
languages and music, desires a position as governess.
Address H., Box No. 119 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF WEST 31ST-
st., will rent, with board, an entire second floor to
a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; refer-
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rooms, with or without private table, at No. 32 West
31st-st.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

CHARLES B. FORREST was brought up at the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, charged with counterfeiting labels of COLEMAN & CO., mustard manufacturers, London, England, and selling them extensively in this country. It transpired, in the evidence, that, on the 14th of March, FREDERICK C. BROWN, of No. 168 Elm-street, purchased from the prisoner, at his residence No. 97 Cliff-street, several labels, which, it was represented, were solely the property of BROWN, and in which he did a large business. These labels represented a bull's head, and believing the statements of the prisoner, MR. BROWN exclusively used them as his own trade-mark. He then ascertained that the label was a counterfeit of that used by COLEMAN & CO., the mustard manufacturers, of London, whose claim to its exclusive right was decided in the Supreme Court of this City, in July last. FORREST was arrested and held, by order of Judge COX, for trial.

A general movement over the whole country of the enumerators lately employed in taking the United States census, for the purpose of obtaining increased compensation, has for some time been in progress. The movement in this City was inaugurated at a meeting held at Kunk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street, on the 21st inst., at which a general committee was appointed. Last evening, a meeting of the General Committee—composed of one Ex-Marshal from each ward and county of the Southern District of New-York, was held at the same place, Mr. C. D. MURRAY presiding. On motion of G. W. WEED, each member of the Committee was authorized to collect assessments from the Ex-Census Marshals to defray the expenses incidental to placing a petition before Congress. A Committee consisting of THOMAS J. CORBIN, Chairman, G. W. WEED and C. W. PARVIN, was appointed to draft the petition. The meeting adjourned to meet again next Thursday evening.

The officers and agents of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Erie Railway Company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and agents of all connecting roads and transportation lines over the various lines, have been directed to put in force, on Monday, Nov. 28, the new rates agreed upon by the Presidents of the various Companies, who have pledged themselves that no freight shall pass over their respective roads at less than full tariff rates, and that no indirect means shall be offered to shippers, directly or indirectly, either by way of rebate, drawback, or issuing of free passes, over their own roads or connecting roads.

On Wednesday evening, JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, was taken from Ludlow-street Jail, by Deputy Marshal CROWLEY, and subsequently remanded to the custody of the keeper of the Albany Penitentiary, to which place he was sentenced by Judge WOODRUFF to two years and six months' imprisonment, for fraudulent registration. HERMAN SCHROEDER, convicted of the same offense, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Kings County Jail, was conveyed to the latter place by Deputy Marshal KEMON.

Detective JUDGE, of the Fourteenth Ward, arrested WRIGHT COX, a colored man, yesterday, at SIMPSON'S pawn-office in the Bowery, as he was endeavoring to sell a valuable neck-jewel, worn by ladies on a ribbon. The article is valued at $250, and consists of a large onyx stone, cut down to expose a white cameo, with a small square diamond in the centre, and richly mounted in an antique tracery of red gold. Alderman COMAR locked up the prisoner for examination, and the owner is requested to call at the Spring-street Police Station and identify her property, so that the culprit may be sentenced.

On Thanksgiving night the "Carroll Rangers" held their annual ball in Gilsa Hall, Thirty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue. About 12 o'clock a dispute arose between JOHN FAGAN and CHRISTOPHER MOORE, the latter of whom was, during the quarrel, shot by his opponent in the mouth, inflicting a dangerous wound. FAGAN was arrested, locked up, and committed without bail by Justice COULTER, in the Yorkville Police Court, to await the result of MOORE'S injuries.

A letter has been recently sent to Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury, by a few firms extensively engaged in the grain, produce and exporting trades, in behalf of a new export law, to allow the free exportation of distilled spirits. This letter gives reasons, forcibly expressed, why, in the judgment of the signers, Congress should quickly enact such a law.

LOUIS MEYER was sent to Ludlow-street Jail by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, to await an examination on a charge of passing a counterfeit $20 bill at No. 16 Delancey-street. On being arrested by Policeman TERENCE KENNAN, the accused was found in possession of several hundred dollars in good money, together with two gold watches, besides a bad $20 note.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, fifteen years of age, living in Twenty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue, while engaged, last evening, in removing a bag of potatoes from an express-wagon in front of No. 340 Elizabeth-street, accidentally upset a barrel of apples upon himself, receiving injuries from which he died in a few minutes at the Central Police Office. The body was sent to the Morgue.

An inquest was held, yesterday, in the case of ESHARD OSER, the German who committed suicide on Thursday night at No. 226 East Fourth-street by shooting himself through the heart. The evidence showed that the deceased was partly deranged, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

JOHN HENDRICKSON, of No. 125 Second-avenue, was committed to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX, for having stabbed CHARLES SIBBEL, of No. 49 Chrystie-street, in the face with a knife on the previous evening, and firing a revolver at him with intent to kill.

WILLIAM FISHER, a young cartman, arrested a few days ago on a charge of passing a counterfeit $20 bill on Hudson-street, a bartender at the corner of Greenwich and Christopher streets, was discharged by Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, after a sharp reprimand, and a warning about the danger of contracting bad habits.

The twentieth annual ball of the Journeymen's Horse-shoeing and Protective Union Benevolent Society, took place last night at Apollo Hall and was most numerously attended. No one could be mistaken as to the nationality of those present, all or nearly all being natives of the Emerald Isle.

The Supreme Court at Syracuse has investigated the action of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the difficulty between the New-York Central and the Erie Railroads, in regard to the approaches to the Niagara Suspension Bridge, and has confirmed the award of $5,000 to the New-York Central Railroad Company.

MICHAEL WELSH, aged eight years, was arrested yesterday in front of Trinity Church, for attempting to pick pockets. He is a toy-peddler, and was detected in the act of tampering with pockets of lady customers. Alderman COMAR remanded the juvenile offender to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Coroner FLYNN failed to hold an inquest, yesterday, in the case of ELLEN SURWICK, who was murdered on Tuesday morning, and he also omitted any action in the case of the old gentleman who was killed by an engine-tender on Wednesday night, though both cases were to be attended to yesterday.

A fire occurred last evening in the cabinet manufactory, Nos. 220 and 222 East Thirty-seventh-street, originating in the boiler-room, damaging stock to the amount of $5,000, machinery $500, and the building $300. All the losses are fully covered by insurance.

The flags on the City Hall were hoisted, yesterday, in honor of its being Evacuation Day. At 12 A. M. they were lowered to half-mast, and remained so for three hours, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late THOMAS QUINN, Deputy Superintendent of the Department of Repairs and Supplies.

The officers of the Five Points House of Industry express their most sincere thanks for the liberal supply of provisions and money in response to their appeal, which enabled them to feed nearly 1,000 wretched ones outside of their own flock on Thanksgiving Day.

HUGH GRAY, the Second-avenue cardriver, who fell over his dash-board at One Hundred and Tenth-street on Thursday night, and was crushed by the wheels, died yesterday of his injuries. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

On Tuesday evening next, Mr. JOHN C. GREENLEAF will lecture in Gibson's Building, corner Broadway and Thirteenth-street, on "Personal Experiences." The effort promises satisfactory results both to lecturer and audience.

The United States Grand Jury have ordered their room at the Federal Court building, on Chambers-street, to be cleaned and refitted with new furniture. At present it is hardly fit to sit in.

An unknown man was seen struggling in the East River at the foot of Twenty-third-street, at 9 o'clock last evening, and was drowned before aid could be extended him. The body was not recovered.

ANNETTA STUART was held for trial at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, for stealing $600 and a silver watch, the property of BERNARD B. LANG, of No. 64 Beach-street, on the 20th inst.

BROOKLYN.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, the creditors of the Central Bank made application, through their counsel, NAT. F. WARING, to have the polls reopened for the election of an assignee, Gen. CROOKE, on behalf of the bank, and WILLIAM C. DE WITT, in the interest of the city, opposed the application and moved that the Court appoint an assignee. Judge BENEDICT took the papers and reserved his decision. United States District-Attorney TRACEY, in the course of some general remarks made by him on the prospects of the bank, said that he had been assured by good authority that, outside of the real estate, it would be impossible to collect more than $100,000. Gen. CROOKE, however, contended that there might be $500,000 raised, if things were properly managed.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man, who gave the name of JAMES SULLIVAN, wearing the uniform of a United States soldier, was found carefully stowed away in the closet of the house of Mrs. CARRAHAN, No. 70 State-street, and having in his possession a large bundle of clothing, which he had gathered from different parts of the house. On being questioned at the Police Station, he stated that he had served "Uncle Sam" all through the war, but was now very poor.

The resolutions made at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, on Wednesday last, that the insurance agent of the county, Mr. E. J. LOSEE, was making an annual income of fifteen per cent on the policies secured by him on county buildings, has stirred up so much excitement in political circles that it is expected that the Supervisors will be compelled to enter upon a formal investigation of the whole matter.

The school tax levied on Kings County by the State per annum, is $625,424, while according to the budget, the amount allowed to Brooklyn is but $180,760. During the past year there was $267,840 spent by the local Board of Education on new school buildings, and $418,884 for salaries.

The general honesty of the detective force of Brooklyn was strikingly illustrated yesterday morning, when Detective FLOOD, who, having picked up a nickel coin in the Academy of Music on the preceding evening, while on the lookout for thieves, turned it in to the Property Clerk.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock last night fire, from some unknown cause, broke out in the grocery-store of Mr. H. HAFNER, at the corner of Grand and Ninth streets, E. D., and before being extinguished, destroyed about $300 worth of property, which, however, was fully insured.

At a late hour on Thursday evening, SUSAN MCLAUGHLIN, a girl nine years of age, residing at No. 240 Fifteenth-street, was accidentally burned by the ignition of a can of kerosene that her life is despaired of.

The total expense of the Fire Department for the past year was $260,000.

LONG ISLAND.

A number of citizens of Greenpoint have petitioned the Brooklyn Board of Health to cause the removal of the Bliss Chemical Works at the foot of Dupont-street. The gases arising from the establishment are not only discernible throughout the entire neighborhood, but are also perceived in Long Island City when the atmosphere is heavy and muggy.

Rev. Father MARCO, of St. Patrick's Church, Dutch Kills, was the recipient of a number of valuable presents from the residents of that village—Protestants as well as members of his church. The presentation took place at his house, where a very large number of friends from New-York as well as from Long Island City were assembled. Among the valuable gifts was a handsome gold-chased hunting-case watch, with an appropriate engraving, a large bronze statue of the mother of Christ, a fine flower-basket, a gold pen and pencil and a number of other articles. During the entire evening callers were coming and going from Father MARCO'S residence. While Father MARCO resided in Long Island City he exerted a most beneficial influence among the inhabitants, and is highly esteemed and respected by every resident of the City.

The German Cabinet-makers' Association, Section No. 2, whose land is located at Astoria, announce that a drawing will take place for 1,878 lots at Columbia Hall, New-York, Dec. 20. The Association own a commodious building on Eighth-avenue, in which they prepare material for the erection of the buildings of its members. Steam-power and a first-class planing mill have lately been added. The Association intend erecting a large number of houses on their Astoria property next Spring. There are a few under construction at present.

On Thanksgiving evening a Fair by the ladies of the different denominations in the village of Jamaica was held in the Town Hall. Jamaica and of the East Jamaica Union Sunday-school. The attendance was very large, and the undertaking a complete success, everything being sold. A large amount of money was raised.

The following are officers of the newly-organized Young Men's Christian Association of Astoria: GARRETT SMITH, President; JOHN ROSS, Vice-President; JOHN MOORE, Secretary; THOMAS BRYCE, Treasurer. A series of lectures and other literary entertainments will be given the coming Winter.

On Wednesday the sloop *Annie*, owned by S. S. RAINE, of Rockaway, anded with carboys of vitriol, bound for Barren Island, went ashore off Rockaway Beach and will be a total loss. The crew, consisting of a father and three sons, colored, leaving in a small boat, were capsized, and one of the sons lost.

On Thanksgiving Day a row occurred at Cook's Hotel, Long Island City, between some target men. Clubs and stones were freely used, and in one case a pistol fired. A number of men were considerably bruised, although none were seriously injured.

Banner Chapter No. 214, R. A. M., Hunter's Point, gave an entertainment at Washington Hall, Williamsburg, Thanksgiving evening. A select and brilliant party were in attendance.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

SIDNEY A. CONCKLIN, the agent of Mr. BERGH, who was arrested on Thursday morning, on a charge of having attempted to take the life of HENRY FINCH, one of the Ku-klux Klan of Mott Haven, by shooting at him, was yesterday held to bail in his sum of $1,000, to wait the action of the Grand Jury. MR. CONCKLIN, in shooting at FINCH, killed his horse, for which he is to be held responsible. LOUIS DRAL, Captain of the Ku-klux Klan, also preferred a charge against MR. CONCKLIN of threatening to take his life.

PATRICK BELLEW, a stone-cutter, of Tuckahoe, on Tuesday evening last attempted to get on board of a train of the Harlem Railroad after it had started, slipped and fell with his legs under the car, the wheels of which passed over them and crushed them in such a shocking manner that the unfortunate man died from his injuries on Thursday. Coroner BATHGATE was called to hold an inquest, which has not yet been concluded.

NEW-JERSEY.

MATTHEW GARRIGAN, who owned the building No. 22 Mechanic-street, which was burned on Wednesday night, was arrested yesterday on a charge of arson. Chief ENGEL, of the Fire Department, charges that on entering the building he found all the doors open, and in the second story found other evidences of the incendiary origin of the fire. The building was owned by GARRIGAN, and occupied as a harness manufactory, a lamp manufactoring firm also occupying a portion of it. GARRIGAN'S loss is only $2,500, the insurance amounting to more than twice that. MR. C. H. TAYLOR, formerly a book-keeper for GARRIGAN, testifies that the latter offered him a few weeks since $2,000 if he would fire the building. Judge DEAN admitted GARRIGAN to bail.

A serious charge is made by the officers of the Amicable Insurance Company against the wife of O'BLENIS, who was found dead in a lock on Canal-street, Newark, last week. It seems that she woman has secured $2,000 insurance on the life of a former husband, and a few months ago attempted to secure $12,000, the amount of insurance on O'BLENIS, by representing him as dead. In order to assure themselves of his death, however, they had the remains disinterred and identified. The manner of his death, however, and the manner in which his wife had treated him, led to the suspicion of foul play, and the stomach of deceased has been removed for analysis, and the matter will be thoroughly investigated.

BERNARD CURTIS and WILLIAM LILLIS were tried in the Hudson County Court of Sessions, yesterday, for prize-fighting. The fight took place on Thursday, the 10th, near the Tobacco Inspection. In Jersey City. Officers MACK and CONSOLLY and HOWARD HAYES testified to the fact that the men fought at the time and place named in the presence of a crowd of spectators, and JOHN BOWDEN and others gave testimony to the fact that an agreement had been made between the two men, and that money had been deposited for the winner. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

A shooting-car attached to an eastward-bound express train on the New Jersey Railroad jumped the track at the railroad bridge over the Passaic river, 12 o'clock yesterday. No one was seriously injured, but the car made a very narrow escape from being plunged into the river. Only a short delay was caused.

A company of Camden County farmers has bought a tract of land near Norfolk, Va., for the purpose of establishing there an immense dairy farm.

A special session of the United States District Court will be held next week at Trenton, N. J., for the trial of the Camden rioters.

The vestry of Wineland Trinity Church have resolved to erect a memorial church in honor of the late Bishop DOANE.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—The Eighth Infantry will not be sent to Georgia, but remain at Dayton, Ia., and until Spring.

A general order has just been issued from the War Department stating that the regulation hospitals will be constructed in the plans just approved, and will be in accordance with the sanitary requirements established by the Secretary of War. In the construction of a new post, the erection of the hospital shall go on part passu with the other buildings, with those of the storehouses and magazines. The erection of the hospital is to be done at the request of the medical officer through the commanding officer of the post. Since the passage of the "Act" appointing a Board of officers and experts to examine into the system of collecting and keeping the records, and transcribing the clerical business of the War Department. The Board having completed its labors and its report, extracts from the same, with the approval of the Secretary of War, for the guidance of the several Bureaus and officers of the Army, will be issued on the first day of January, 1871. The instructions and forms have been printed, and a series of lectures, which will be required, are designed and expected to be given with much unnecessary labor to the clerical force of the Department, and with great relief to the officers on duty in it, as well as much economy of public time and money.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 25.—American Securities opened easier and closed dull. Stocks opened dull and closed firm. The rates for money during the day is reported in the following table:

	11 A. M.	3½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92½	92½	92¾
Consols for account	92½	92½	92¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	87¾		87¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	88		88¼
United States 5-20s, 1868	88		88¼
United States 10-40s	83½		83¾
Illinois Central R. R. Shares	110		110
Erie R. R. Shares	19¾		20
Atlantic & Gt. West. Shares	22		22

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.—½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and closed flat. Middling Orleans opened at 9¼d. and closed at 9¼d. Middling. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 674,000 bales, of which 26,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 50,000 bales, of which 19,000 were American. The week's sales are 70,000 bales, of which 36,000 are American. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 8d.@11s. 9d. ₱ cental for California White; New Red Western Spring, 10s. 10d.@11s. 2d.; Winter, 10s. 8d.@10s. 10d. Flour, 25s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Peas, 32s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 21,000 quarters; American, 15,000. Provisions—Pork, 82s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Bacon, 57s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut. Beef, 100s. Lard, 68s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut, with the market declining. Lard, 68s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—TALLOW firmer at 42s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Refined PETROLEUM firmer at 1s. 1d. ₱ gal. Spirits CLEVELAND, Nov. 25.—